# MAINE FARMER

## AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

WILLIAM NOYES, Publisher.

PUBLISHED SIMULTANEOUSLY AT PORTLAND AND WINTHROP.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, FRANCIS O. J. SMITH, } Editors.

Saturday Morning, June 10, 1843.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

New Series. Vol. II. No. 23. Whole No. 543.



**Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate,**

*Is published every Saturday Morning, by*
WILLIAM NOYES,
WINTHROP,

*To whom all letters on business must be directed.*

TERMS.—$2,00 per annum.—$2,50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the following rates—All less than a square $1,00 for three insertions. $1,25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half of these rates.

Publishing Office, Portland, Middle Street, sign of the *Eastern Farmer.*


*Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptation of the word.—Talleyrand.*

# MAINE FARMER.

## Cash System.

What sort of a system must that be? say you, when there is no cash. It is a system which many newspaper publishers are trying, viz: to send their paper to nobody that will not pay the cash in advance. If all would adopt it, we have no doubt the whole community would be better off, and we think it well worth the serious consideration of all publishers. What say ye, one and all? Wouldn't it be better to reduce the price of your papers and take the cash than to trust it out at a large price and get nothing?

If the true undisguised history of newspaper collections could be written, it would show a singular state of things. There is probably no other business that requires so much promptness on the one hand and suffers so much delinquency on the other, as newspaper publishing. It ought not so to be.

## Smutter and Cleanser.

The proprietors of the grist-mill in this villege have just put in one of Grimes' Smut Machines.

It is one of the *slickest* and most efficient yankee inventions that we have seen for a long time. We saw some very smutty and foul wheat brought there the other day to be ground. It was so full of smut that by rubbing a little in your hands they would be smutted all over with the dust. It was put into the hopper and passed into the maceine. On going up to the room where the machine is, we found the smut dust had filled the whole apartment like a dense black smoke, and the wheat, on coming through, was perfectly clean. We could not find a particle of smut in, on, or about it. The flour made from it looked as white and as nice as any other. It is a capital affair, made wholly of iron, and is both neat and durable.

## Tenacity of life in Trees.

We saw a wood pile the other day at Mr. Storer's in Monmouth, all in *full bloom.* On examining it, we found that some apple trees had been cut down last winter, the trunks and limbs were cut off into pieces of the common length of wood for hauling to the door—had been hauled and piled up. This spring the branches put out leaves in regular order and next followed the blossoms. The blossoms were as lively in color and as fragrant as if the tree were growing, and what is a little singular, altho' the wood was piled in a sheltered warm place, the leaves and blossoms did not show themselves until those on the trees that are growing also came out. This, we all know, is considerably later than usual. Why should the season have the same influence on these lopped branches that had no connection with the ground as it does on the living, growing trees? We suppose that the buds of trees are in some degree a sort of independent individual, having all the organs essential to the continuance of vegetable life, and that the parent stock is a sort of soil or common medium or channel for conveying the proper food to it from the earth itself, but we should think that they would, when cut from the earth and put into a warm situation, start earlier than those that are dependent upon the general warmth of the earth for support.

## The Dairy.

This is the season for labor, care, and we hope success in the dairy. We have plenty of grass and cool weather, and we hope those who have the means will improve them to the best advantage. The first requisites, necessary for the business, are good cows. Every farmer knows what a vast difference there is among cows in respect to the amount of butter made from different cows, even if of the same age—apparently of equally good health and all kept alike. It costs as much to keep a cow that is of ordinary or poor quality as a good one, while the income is much less. The next requisite is a good pasture. In this, our farmers have not as yet taken much care. No experiments have been made among us that we know of that would serve to test the particular properties of this or that species of grass as it regards feed for dairy purposes, and yet it is evident that there must be a vast difference in the different kinds of feed, some yielding the proper material for rich milk, and some better calculated for other matters. The next requisite is a good dairy woman, or dairy man, it doesn't make much odds which, provided they understand their business; and the next, are the proper conveniences, such as a dairy room and utensils all clean, neat and *"handy."*

We notice that some have recommeuded working the butter over by mooden ladles and not working it by the hand. We have no doubt that where this mode is followed faithfully it is a good plan, but we have thought that the question of using the hand should be determined by the *constitution* or *temperament* of the person. Some persons who have a cool hand can and do work the butter over with great facility and leave it perfectly sweet and good, while others cannot handle the butter but a short time before it will grow soft and stick to the fingers on account of the heat of the hand itself.

There is no reason why our butter should not compete with any in the market. Good butter always commands a ready sale, while poor butter is not wanted, even at a small price.

## American Farmer.

This veteran Pioneer of agricultural periodicals commences a new volume which it calls vol. 5, *new series.* It is nevertheless the oldest publication of the kind in the Union. Though it has had its *"ups and its downs,"* sometimes flourishing and sometimes starving, it has always been a good and fast friend to the Farmer. It is now published by S. Sands, Baltimore, and edited by some one whose name is to us unknown—but a very able, judicious, sensible man nevertheless—call him by what name you may.

We like the following remarks right well.

Having spoken thus frankly of the past, we will now turn to the *future;* and, in doing so, permit us to say that it imparts to us unfeigned pleasure to be able to state to our agricultural friends, in all sincerity, that after taking a comprehensive view of things at home and abroad; after endeavoring to scan with a discerning eye, cool head, and impartial judgment, the signs of the times; after having examined causes which have heretofore produced certain effects; after looking back upon the past, around upon the present, and weighing well the broad ground of our inquiries and reflections, we have come to this conclusion, *that the worst has past, and that the times will gradually improve.* When we speak of improving times, we do not desire to convey the delusive impression, that there will be any sudden transition from bad to good; but that there will be a slow, progressive melioration in all the business relations of the community, and that, in this train of blessings, there will be a gradual restoration of that confidence between men, which, whilom, gave such a wholesome impetus to the industrial pursuits, and operated as a monetary lever to equalize the chances of success between the wealthy and him, whose capital consisted only in a good name and business habits. No man, however, must look with a too eager eye to the speedy enjoyment of such halcyon days. It took time to destroy our former prospects, and it will take *time* to bring us back to the same healthful condition. What we wish to impress the reader with now, is, the belief which we entertain, that there are causes in operation, which yielding to the laws which govern all human affairs, must inevitably produce effects tending to the favorable change we have before spoken of. These effects may not be *seen* in a day, a week, or a month, but they will be most assuredly *felt* in a very short period of time. Let each then, indulge in a rational hope, not that over sanguine one, which is too often the offspring of a disordered temperament, that the times are soon to be bettered. But when those hopes are realized, let him not forget, that to deserve that the current should continue onward in its ascending course, he must continue to practice frugality, husband his resources, exert an untiring industry both in the labors of his farm and in the accumulation of manures, and regulate his expenditures by a *wise and not by a parsimonious economy.* Let him recollect, that it is not the spending of a dollar, which either makes it prodigality, or economy; but the *way* and purpose for which it may be expended. Economy consists as much, if not more, in the expenditure of money with a view to ulterior benefits, as the acquisition of knowledge for one's self or children, as it does in hoarding with the mere object of saving.

The experience of the past has taught us all how necessary it is to live within our incomes, and upon how little we can subsist, under the influence of that stern and inexorable law, necessity; and borrowing the reflection from the past for the advantage of the future, we must guard against extremes in either; while the comforts and conveniences of our families should be consulted with all a parents care and indulgence, the judgment must be kept well poised, lest the latter feeling should prevail, to the injury of interests, whose permanency it should be our aim and object studiously to promote.

In conclusion, patrons, let us offer you our sincere hope, that your toils of the present year may be crowned with the reward of abundant crops and good prices; that the health of yourselves and families may be preserved, and that every rational wish of your hearts, under the smiles of Providence, may be gratified.

DUCKOLOGY.—The following, from the Boston Cultivator, may be of service to some of our *duck*-raising friends—some of whom have not been very successful in the business.

## On Raising Ducks.

Young ducks are very tender, and many are lost by their being exposed to water in their early age. If ducks are only allowed water enough to drink, and that under such arrangement that they cannot get into it, until they pass their tender age, say till six or eight weeks old, much better success would doubtless attend this business. Large numbers have been raised without water to swim in, and care was taken to keep them dry, and they have had no diseases, and the losses have been small, scarcely any dying unless by accident.

We are aware that some are opposed to this practice, and will name instances in which they have allowed young ducks to run in water, and yet they have been remarkably successful, raising all that were hatched. But as some have had much, the best success in raising without water, and have made experiments on an extensive scale, raising 6 or 700, their opinions are entitled to much respect, and more experiments should be made on the dry plan. Will our readers who try it, let us know the result.

Ducks should have a liberal share of animal food, of which they are very fond, and their principal object in going into water seems to be to obtain this kind of food, as they are constantly searching for it. Frogs, cut or pounded fine, are very acceptable food, and cost nothing but a little time in catching them. Some will say that it is wicked to kill the poor harmless frogs. Do such consider it right to kill the innocent calves and lambs to gratify their own appetites, or to encourage the butcher in his work of destruction?

## Indian Corn.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Notwithstanding the coldness of our climate, I think that Indian Corn will prove to be a most valuable crop, some *thinking* is necessary in order to make any branch of husbandry profitable. I have heretofore given my views in reference to the clearing away of obstructions to the plough. Stumps, stones, roots &c., are rather unpleasant and unprofitable companions in a cornfield. Certainly the farmer should make a judicious selection of soil. To put corn upon clayey soil is the height of folly—perhaps weak sandy soils should be put to rye. Our best soils should be put to corn. In regard to the proper depth to which the plough should run, we will say that experiment must determine the case, always remembering that common sense is never a poor guide.

In regard to seed corn I will just give my opinion. Let us have a careful selection of the largest and longest ears—those which have the largest *kernels* and which ripens the earliest. One half day spent each year in making a careful selection of seed corn will settle all disputations in reference to different varieties of seed. Next, we will talk of ploughing. Let the plough run to a good depth—be careful and plough well—one good ploughing is sufficient—better than to badly plough the soil even more times than Tull the celebrated English faimer recommends. The ground should be so dry that it will crumble, turning over the soil when it is in a mortar-like state is bad policy. If the right kind of soil be selected we may plough sufficiently early; wet soils, generally speaking should not be put to corn. Much has been written on the subject of a proper rotation of crops. A judicions change of crops should not be overlooked; but I have formed the determination to grow corn upon upon the same field quite a number of years in succession—keeping an account of the amount of manure applied each year, and on the completion of the experiment give an account of the annual expense of cultivation, the amount of produce each year, and last though not least the condition of the soil when seeded down to grass. Whether Indian corn be regarded as the "pride of American plants" or not, it is true, I believe, that a little more industry a little more attention paid to the making of manure by artificial means will help to fill the pockets of our farmers and to stop the cry of want and of hard times. The farmer who will double his manure by artificial means need not crop the other parts of his farm to get manure for his corn crop.

J. E. ROLFE.

Rumford, May 1843.

## Improvement in Farming—Agricultural Societies.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If our agriculture is not improved and profitable we need not blame the soil nor the climate. We must look farther—to the management—to the farmers themselves. During the last ten years great improvements have been made in almost every department of farming. Prejudice has been wearing away. Farmers generally think more, read more, communicate more, and succeeded better than formerly. They and the community hold their occupation in higher estimation. They are more interested in it, and of couse derive more enjoyment from it. The general success of these efforts, instead of abating our ardor should serve to stimulate us to put forth greater exertions, and to bring about better results. We now see some fine, well managed farms. But there is much room for improvement, even in the best. All will undoubtedly admit that improvements may be made whereby the income of every farm may be considerably increased without a proportionate increase of expense. Your fields and the manner of their cultivation, can be greatly improved, both in the quality and quantity of their products. Your houses, barns and outbuildings can be materially improved, and rendered more convenient and comfortable. Your cattle, sheep, horses and swine may be much improved, the expense of rearing them may be less or their value greater. You are greatly interested in making these improvements. It is only by comparison and observation that we can be made sensible where we are in error, and in what we can make improvements that will be beneficial to us."* "It would be very inconvenient for us to travel over this county or the adjoining counties, to see for ourselves the best stock, even if we knew the place of residence of those who owned, it, and thus by personal observation learn what breeds of animals would best suit our circumstances, or in what our own breeds were defective. Thus also it would be equally burdensome to go through the county noting the various improvements upon the different farms, in implements and culture, and learn from the possessor his experience in the use and utility of them.

"Your Agricultural Society, if properly supported will bring all these things within one view, and they may all be seen and noted in one day, and more accurate comparisons made and conclusions drawn, than if you had travelled over the country for a month. It is the great object of agricultural associations, to bring to one point the best animals, the best implements of agriculture, the choicest specimens of mechanical ingenuity of the surrounding county, and to call out the knowledge of experimental farming in such a manner as to make it beneficial to all. I venture there is not one of you but has some fact to communicate, resulting from your own experience, that will prove highly important to some other member of the Society. We wish to bring these isolated parts into one big bundle, so that all may avail themselves thereof.

"By awarding premiums, however small, you excite emulation and competition. Emulation among all to possess the best; competition among the wealthy, to import the best animals and to place them in situations to be the most profitable. Thus by exciting competion and emulation, in a very few years we shall possess greatly improved breeds of animals, to say nothing of the other improvements which this spirit of emulation shall have called forth."†

The benefits of Agricultural Societies and Exhibitions in our own county and vicinity are apparent. They have done much by calling attention to agriculture, and infusing new zeal into the farmers. Some of them have conferred lasting benefits upon the community by introducing valuable stock and new and improved varieties of grain and other productions among us, as well as by diffusing wider the knowledge of these improvements, and other interesting matters relating to agriculture. What modern improvement in farming can be mentioned, for the knowledge of which, and its general introduction among us, we are not in some measure indebted to Agricultural Societies or publications? By uniting in Societies for the promotion of Agriculture we can accomplish more for ourselves individually, and do it at a cheaper rate than we could if each acted in separate capacity with the same or even greater zeal. "Union is strength;" we have thus the benefit of our own researches and improvements and those of our fellow members. Every intelligent and patriotic farmer will feel interested in Agricultural Societies, and do his part in supporting and managing them properly and in rendering them useful and effective.

R.

* T. C. Peters. † T. C. Peters.

## Natural Advantages of Maine.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Maine possesses many advantages. Her natural resources are abundant—sufficient, I believe, if rightly improved, to make her inhabitants as independent as any people on the face of the globe. Our soil is fertile. With good management it produce nearly or quite as good crops as those of any other State. We have the best materials for building in great abundance—granite and clay for bricks. We have also lime enough and iron enough. We have large forests of timber. We have an extensive sea coast, and numerous navigable rivers. We have a ready and easy communication with the best markets in America. If there is a demand for produce anywhere, we can usually sell ours, at good prices, almost at our own doors. We have water power suitable for propelling mills and manufactories all over the State. Every valley has its stream or river and *might have* its manufacturing village. For shipbuilding, for commerce, and for fishing, our advantages are unrivalled. Our climate, although somewhat cold, is as well calculated, we believe, to give vigor and health to body and mind as any other; and our people generally, for enterprise, intelligence, and activity, will not fall behind those of other States.

With all these advantages and resources, which are apparent to every observing man, why is not Maine now more independent—more prosperous? Why does she usually import large quantities of provisions and breadstuffs? Why are her minerals left in the earth, when we need them so much, and are constantly sending our money abroad to purchase the same articles from others? Why are we in a great measure dependent on others for some of the most common and necessary articles of manufacture, for agricultural implements, woollen and cotton goods, household utensils, and numberless other articles which might just as well be manufactured among us? Why are our young men and women leaving the State for employment? These things ought not so to be. The State is thus impoverished and injured. It is our duty to seek out a remedy, and where shall we find it.

In my humble opinion it rests almost entirely with the farmers. They are the most numerous. Upon them depend, mainly for patronage, the mechanic, manufacturer, merchant and professional man. If they are idle, negligent, ignorant and unskillful, they will be poor. If they do not raise bread enough for themselves they will have but little money or other things to spare in exchange for articles of the manufacturer. They can afford him but little encouragement if he comes among them; (perhaps they do not value his articles so highly on that very account, and would pay the extra expense of transportation to keep him away.) If the farmers are not in prosperity, the community cannot be said to be in prosperity, for they compose the most important portion of it. If they are ignorant, poor and unsuccessful, the business of agriculture will most likely become unpoplar, and every young person will leave it who can, to crowd into other professions. When agriculture suffers, other kinds of business must suffer with it, for all are intimately connected.

If we would see the State in the highest degree of prosperity—her natural resources developed—manufactures, commerce, and the arts flourishing—let us first turn our attention to our agriculture, and improve *that*—let us strive always to raise bread enough and to spare—let the farmer enjoy a steady growing prosperity, so that he can say to those mechanics, artizans, and manufacturers, that he has need of, *"come and tarry with us; we can furnish you with raw material enough; we have bread in plenty, and we want your work,"* and rest assured, no more powerful appeal need be made. This would cause manufacturing towns and villages to spring up in our midst, affording a ready market for the surplus productions of the farm. Our minerals would be worked—our unrivalled water power would be improved—articles for home consumption could be furnished at a cheaper rate—and employment obtained in our own vicinity for the youth of both sexes.

R.

## Important Corrections.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Do just speak to your "devil," that he may not make so many blunders in your valuable paper. If you only knew how much trouble, anxiety and *hard study* these *grievous errors* cause some of your readers, I think your benevolent disposition would lead you to take all possible measures to reform the "devil," to whom, by common consent, all this mischief is laid.

Your paper of last week came to hand on Saturday evening. Uncle Joshua immediately took it, put on his glasses, and moved up to the light, prepared to spend the evening in a most pleasant and profitable manner, after the fatigue of a busy week. 'Twas wrong; but I fairly begrudged the old gentleman his paper and the prospective enjoyment of the evening. He sought the "General Intelligence" head first, run over the captions, until, near the bottom of the column, he read, *"Mr. Printer, I notice some errors."* "More blunders these printers have been making, I declare!" said uncle Joshua. "I should think they might do better." "What's the matter?" said Bill. "Why, blunders in the paper. Let's see. In the *last* number of the Farmer & Advocate. Get the paper." Uncle Joshua took the paper referred to, and began at the bottom of the last column on the first page to look up for the abused Trustees' Report. Now I suspect that the old gentleman had never read the Report in relation to which his sympathies had been so much excited. He went on looking carefully until he found the word "Trustees." "Here it is," said he. "In the first column of the report, sixth line from the bottom outlays," &c. He found the first column, and beginning at the bottom, counted up six lines, and read,

"2d do. 2,50"

He began again and counted up more carefully, and again found,

"2d do. 2,50"

"What in *natur* does THIS mean? There's no telling nothing by the paper!" "But it may be, uncle," said Bill, "you did'nt look at the *date* of the communication. Perhaps another was the *last paper* when that communication was written." Uncle Joshua readjusted his spectacles, looked again, and declared that it must be that very paper, for the date was "May 22, 1843." "Why, uncle," said Bill, "you were looking at the List of premiums proposed by the Franklin County Society! You want to find the *Report* of the Trustees of the Kennebec Society!" So the old gentleman took the paper and looked at the heading of every article in it, and declared that "it *sartainly* was'nt there." "What do you want?" asked Sam. "The *Kennebec Trustees'* report. Such horrid blunders! I'm so plagued! There's no telling nothing by the papers!" "O, I can tell you where that is. I saw it in the paper of May 13th, on the first page." Uncle Joshua found the identical report at last, and also the first column and the sixth line from the bottom, and satisfied himself that *outlays* should have been *overlays* to make it intelligible. "Blunders, blunders! I should think these printers might be ashamed of themselves!"

"In the *second* column, *enlightened* age of improvement should read age of improvement." Here was a long silence. At length the old man broke out: "There, I've read this *whole column* over twice, and I'm sure there's no "enlightened age of improvement" in it. O these blunders! these printers! there's no telling nothing by the papers! I may read all the evening, as likely as not, and can't find nothing!" Uncle Joshua was again quiet awhile. "Here's this plaguy blunder now, most half way down the *third* column. *Enlightened* age of improvement! ENLIGHTENED age of improvement! I should think, a greater compliment to the people now-a-days than Mr. FOSTER (?) intended! Just as if 'cause they make railroads, and steamboats, and all these new-fangled notions, and patent *scratch-me-clatters,* they call *improvements,* they needs must know something—must be enlightened! Oh! these *plaguy* blunders!" "In the last column, near the to top," "TO TOP! Wonder if I can find *that* now? What does TO TOP mean?" "Poh," said Bill, "nothing, I guess, only that somebody *stutters* a little. Just look at the top of the last column and see, uncle." "There, I've found it," said uncle Joshua. "*Reasonable* and judicious pruning! I should think any body might know better than that! Couldn't reasonable and judicious pruning be done at the very *worst time* and *spile* the trees? As likely as not, if this hadn't been corrected, some folks would have *spilt* their trees pruning 'em!"

"Several OTHER ERRORS are observable." "Yes, I'll warrant it's *full of errors!* In that second column, I read about asking for bread and getting a *stone!* Poh—It should be a *bone!* And then about one of the Trustees being COUGHED down! That's a tougher story than Davy Crockett's about *sneezing* the bark off a tree! It should be CUFFED DOWN! Oh! these printers! these blunders! there's no telling nothing by the paper!"

Now, Mr. Editor, do see to this. These errors have so vexed and perplexed our good uncle that he is exceedingly nervous and incapable of enjoying your paper as he otherwise would. Your "devil" must do better. No excuses from the "imp." He needn't tell us how many ways a type may be placed accidentally, and be *wrong,* while there is but *one right way* for it. He needn't appeal to his copy or tell us how much he is bothered to make out any thing from some of it; that the *r,* the *s,* the *i, e,* and half the alphabet with many are but the same kind of *scratch;* that sometimes every letter may be fairly and honestly taken for some *other* letter—that it is only from *circumstantial evidence* that he can make up his judgment—rather from what he supposes the writers *ought to say,* than from what he is *sure* they *do say;*—that he is familiar with all sorts of punctuation and no punctuation at all—with all sorts of orthography, and all sorts *mixed;* that to take some of his copy and cut out each word *separately,* and you could read *ducks' tracks* on the bottom of a mud puddle, better than you could them, &c. &c. &c.—This is his business, and it is none of our business. We have heard all these excuses before, and they avail nothing in his case. If there are any blunders, *he must bear them;* while if he make any necessary corrections, so that the articles are passable, all the credit belongs to the authors! This you should have taught him long ago.

And now, Mr. Editor, as an especial favor, for which uncle Joshua and I should be *ever so much* obliged, I have to request you to get out one *perfect paper*—free from all errors—one with which my dear uncle cannot find any fault.

Your friend, JACOB.

*Hornby, May 30, 1843.*

PREVENTING LITIGATION AMONG FARMERS.—We have received a communication from a gentleman in Lewis Co., enclosing a draft of a Constitution for a Society, the object of which is, "to prevent litigation, and to settle all differences by arbitration," and requests our opinion in relation to it. We have not room to publish the Constitution.

The main features of it are—that on any difference arising between members of the Society, that would be cause for a suit at law—the same shall be referred to arbitration, and in all cases, when the amount in dispute does not exceed $20, their decision to be final—and if either party refuses to abide by the award, he is to be expelled—and the other then at liberty to prosecute. When the demand is over $20, either party has a right to appeal to a Standing Committee, from the decision of the arbitrators—and their decision to be final.

There are other provisions to carry out the details of the plan. Whether such an association could be organized so as to carry out its principles, and make them work well in practice, we are not prepared to give our opinion. One thing is certain—most of the litigation which now prevails, might be avoided by a spirit of kindness and compromise on the part of the creditor and debtor. We know of farmers who are men of extensive business—who have never had a law suit—and we venture to say, they never will have one, unless some individual shall prosecute them out of sheer malice. Our advice to farmers is, keep clear of the law—and when necessity requires, submit your matter to the decision of your neighbors.—*Central N. Y. Farmer.*

*To Prevent the flavor of Turnips on Butter.*—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, asks for information upon the above subject. A very good method was given in our paper last year, and as it does not seem to have reached all the farmers, we now repeat that a little salt-petre added to the cream just before churning, *will* prevent the disagreeable flavor arising from the feeding of Ruta Bagas. Will the Maine Farmer, give the above information to the farmers of Maine?—*Central N. Y. Far.*

THE VALUE OF HORSES IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The following is an extract from a London publicatton written by Messrs. J. P. & W. P. Robinson, who have resided in South America for 25 years. One of these gentlemen writes:

I have still in my possession a contract which I made in Goya, with an estanciero, for 20,000 wild horses to be taken on his estate at the price of a medio each—that is to say, three pence for each live horse or mare. The slaughter of them costs three pence a head more; and staking and cleaning the hides one more, three pence: and lastly, a like sum for the carting to Goya, making the whole cost one shilling for each skin. Of this contract ten thousand animals were delivered; the skins were packed in bales, and sold in Beunos Ayres, at six rials or three shillings each, and they sold ultimately in England for seven or 8 shillings—that is, the skins sold for about $2,800 or 3,000 per cent. on the first cost of the horse from which the skin was taken. Such is the accumulative value, sometimes, of the produce which is taken from the hands of the grower in one country before it gets into the hands of the consumer in another.

The New Market jockeys, of London, or the contractors for coaches in this country, have very little idea of the sale of horses at *three pence* each!

*From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.*

## The Practice of Agriculture.

*(Continued.)*

Nor is he less skilful in the humble food and cooking of the farm-laborer; indeed, he seems never satisfied until he fairly exhausts all the useful matter contained in every subject upon which he touches. He not only breeds, and feeds, and kills and cooks, but he does the latter with such relish, that we have several times fancied that we could actually see him eating his own mutton, beer and pork. And, whether he luxuriates over a roast of the back-ribs of mutton, "so sweet and so varied," or complains that "the hotel-keepers have a trick of seasoning brown-soup, or rather beef-tea, with a few joints of the tail and passing it off genuine ox-tail soup," (vol. ii. p. 169,) or describes the *"famous fat brose,* for which Scotland has long been celebrated," as formed by skimming off the fat when boiling the hough, pouring it upon oat-meal, and seasoning with pepper and salt;" or indulges in the humbler brose of the ploughman in his bothy, he evidently enjoys everything set before him so much that we are sure he must lay on the fat kindly. We should not wonder if he is himself already, *nicked;* and we cannot more warmly testify our good wishes, than by expressing a hope, that, when he is fullly ripe, the grim surgeon will operate upon him *without pain,* and kill him *gently.*

One of Mr. Stephen's humble dishes is the following:

"The only time Scotch farm-servants indulge in butcher-meat is when a sheep *falls,* as it is termed; that is, when it is killed before being affected with an unwholsome disease, and the mutton is sold at a reduced price. Shred down the suet small, removing any flesh or cellular membrane adherring to it; then mix among it intimately 1-2 oz. of salt and a tea-spoonful of pepper to every pound of suet; put the mixture into an earthern jar, and it tie up tightly with bladder. One table spoonfull of seasoned suet will, at any time, make good barley-broth or potatoe-soup for two persons. The lean of the mutton may be shred down small, and seasoned in a similar manner, and used when required; or it may be corned with salt, and used as a joint."—Vol. ii. p. 105.

How much of the natural habits and manners of a country, and of the circumstances and inner life of the various classes of its inhabitants, is to be learned from a study of their cookery:

Reader, what a mystery hangs over the *handling* of a fat beast! A feeder approaches a well filled short-horn—he touches it here—he pinches it there—he declares it to have many good *points* about it; but pronounces the existence of defects, where the uninitiated see only beauties. The points of a fat ox, how mysterious they are, how difficult to make out! The five points of Arminianism, our old vicar used to say, were nothing to them. But here, too, Mr. Stephens is at home. Listen to his simple explanation of the whole:

"The first point usually *handled* is the end of the rump at the tail-head, although any fat here is very obvious, and sometimes attains to an enormous size, amounting even to deformity. The hook-bone gets a touch, and when well covered, is right. * * * To the hand, or rather to the points of the fingers of the right hand, when laid upon the ribs, the flesh should feel soft and thick and the form be round when all is right, but if the ribs are flat the flesh will feel hard and thin from want of fat. The skin, too, on a rounded rib, will feel soft and mobile, the hair deep and mossy both indicative of a kindly disposition to lay on flesh. The hand then grasps the flank and finds it thick, when the existence of internal tallow is indicated. * * * The palm of the hand laid along the line of the back will point out any objection, able hard piece on it, but if all is soft and pleasant, then the shoulder top is good. A hollowness behind the shoulder is a very common

occurrence; but when it is filled up with a layer of fat, the flesh of all the fore-quarter is thereby rendered very much more valuable. You would scarcely believe that such a difference could exist in the flesh between a lean and a fat shoulder. A high narrow shoulder is frequently attended with a ridged back bone, and low-set narrow hooks, a form which gets the appropriate name of *razor back*, with which will always be found a deficiency of flesh in all the upper part of the animal, where the best flesh always is. If the shoulder-point is covered and feels soft like the point of the back-bone, it is good, and indicates a well filled neck-vein, which runs from that point to the side of the head. The shoulder-point, however, is often bare and prominent. When the neck-vein is so firmly filled up as not to permit the points of the fingers inside of the shoulder-point, this indicates a well tallowed animal as also does the filling up between the brisket and inside of the fore legs, as well as a full, projecting, well covered brisket in front. When the flesh comes down heavy upon the thighs, making a sort of double thigh, it is called *lyery*, and indicates a tendency of the flesh to grow on the lower instead of the upper part of the body. These are all the points that require *touching when the hand is used;* and in a high-condition ox, they may be gone over very rapidly."—Vol. ii. p. 165

The treatment of horses follows that of Cattle, and this chapter is fitted to be of extensive use among our practical farmers. There are few subjects to which the attention of our small farmers requires more to be drawn than to the treatment of their horses—few in which want of skill causes a more genoral and *constant* waste. The economy of *prepared* food is ably treated of, and we select the following passage as containing at once sound theoretical and important practical truths:

"It appears at the first sight somewhat surprising that the idea of preparing food for farm-horses should only have been recently acted on; but I have no doubt that the practice of the turf and of the road, of maintaining horses on large quantities of oats and dry ryegrass hay, has had a powerful influence in retaining it on farms. But now that a more natural treatment has been adopted by the owners of horses on fast work, farmers, having now the example of post-horses standing their work well on prepared food, should easily be persuaded that, on slow work, the same sort of food should have even a more salutary effect on their horses. How prevalent was the notion, at one time, that horses could not be expected to do work at all, unless there was *hard meat* in them! 'This is a very silly and erroneous idea, if we inquire into it,' as Professor Dickney truly observes; 'for whatever may be the consistency of the food when taken into the stomach, it must, before the body can possibly derive any substantial support or benefit from it, be converted into *chyme* —a pultacious mass; and this, as it passes onward from the stomach into the intestinal canal, is rendered still more fluid by the admixture of the secretions from the stomach, the liver, and the pancreas, when it becomes of a milky appearance, and is called *chyle*. It is then taken into the system by the lacteals, and in this *fluid*, this *soft* state—*and in this state only*—mixes with the blood, and passes through the circulating vessels for the nourishment of the system.' Actuated by these rational principles, Mr. John Croall, a large coach-proprietor in Edinburgh, now supports his coach horses on 8 lb. of chopped hay and 16 lb. of bruised oats; so does Mr. Isaac Scott, a postmaster, who gives 10 lb. or 12 lb. of chopped hay and 16 lb. brusied oats, to large horses: and to carry the principle still further into practice, Captain Cheyne found his posthorses work well on the following mixture, the proportions of which are given for each horse every day; and this constitutes the second of the formulæ alluded to above.

In the day, { 8 lb. of bruised oats
3 lb. of bruised beans.*
4 lb. of chopped straw.

At night, { 22 lb. of steamed potatoes.
1 1-2 lb. of fine barley dust.
2 lb. of chopped straw.
2 oz. of salt.

25 1 2 lb.

Estimating the barley-dust at 10d. per stone chopped straw, 6d.; per stone; potatoes, steamed, at 7s. 6d. per cwt; and the oats and beans at ordinary prices the cost of the supper was 6d; and for daily food 1s. with cooking, in all 1s. 6d. a horse each day—Vol. ii p. 194.

The reader will also peruse with interest the following paragraph, illustrate at once of the habits of the horse, & of our author,s familiarity with the race.

"The horse is an intelligent animal, and seems to delight in the society of man. It is remarked by those who have much to do with blood-horses, that when at liberty, and seeing two or more people standing conversing together they will approach, & seem, as it were, to wish to listen to the conversation. The farm-horse will not do this; but he is quite obedient to call, and distinguishes his name readily from that of his companion, and will not stir when desired to stand until *his own name* is pronounced. He distinguishes the various sorts of work he is put to, and will apply his strength and skill in the best way to effect his purpose, whether in the thrashing-mill, the cart, or the plough. He soon acquires a perfect sense of his work. I have seen a horse walk very steadily toward a feering pole, and halt when his head had reached it. He seems also to have a sense of time, I have heard another neigh almost daily about ten minutes before the time of loosening in the evening, whether in summer or winter. He is capable of distinguishing the tones of the voice, whether spoken in anger or otherwise; and can even distinguish between musical notes. There was a work-horse of my own, when even at his corn, would desist eating and listen attentively with pricked and moving ears and steady eyes, the instant he heard the note of low G sounded, and would continue to listen as long as it was sustained; and another, that was similarly affected by a particular high note. The recognition of the sound of the bugle by a trooper, and the excitement in the hunter when the pack give tongue, are familiar instances of the extraordinary effects of particular sounds on horses.—Vol. 9. p. 226.

We recollect in our youngest days, when we used to drive home from Penrith market would say "come, let us give the horse a song—he will go home so briskly with us, And it really was so, or seemed so at least, be the principle what it may.

Pigs and poultry succeed to cattle and horses, and the author is equally at home in regard to the management of these as of the more valued varieties of stock—as learned in their various breeds, and as skilful in the methods of fattening, killing, and cutting up. How much truth is contained in the following remarks, and how easily and usefully might the evil be amended:

"Of all the animals reared on a farm, there are none so much neglected by the farmer, both in regard to the selection of their kind, and their qualifications to fatten, as all the sorts of domesticated fowls found in the farm-yard. Indeed, the very supposition that *he* would devote any of *his* time to the consideration of poultry, is regarded as a positive affront on his manhood. Women, in his estimation, may be fit enough for such a charge, and doubtless they would do it well, provided they were not begrudged every particle of food bestowed upon those useful creatures. The consequence is what might be expected in the circumstances, that go to most farm-steads, and the surprise will be to meet a single fowl of any description in good condition, that is to say, in such condition that it may be killed at the instant in a fit state for the table, which it might be if it had been treated as a fattening animal from its birth."—Vol. ii. p, 246.

The methods of fattenning them are afterwards described; and for a mode *of securing a new laid egg to breakfast every winter morning*, a luxury which our author "enjoyed for as many years as he lived in the country," we refer the reader to page 246 of the second volume.

Besides the rearing of stock, one other in door labor demands the attention of the farmer, when the severity of winter weather has put a stop to ploughing and draining of his land. His grain crop are to be thrashed out, and sent to market or the mill. In this part of his work Mr. Stephens had again availed himself of the valuable assistance of Mr. Slight who, in upwards of 100 pages of closely printed matter, has figured and described nearly all the more useful instruments employed in the preparation of the food of cattle, and in separating the *grain* of the corn crops. The thrashing machine, so valuable an addition to the working establishment of a modern farm-steading, is minutely explained—the varieties in its construction illustrated by woodcuts —and the respective merits of the different forms of the machine examined and discussed. With the following among his other conclusions, we cordially concur.

'I cannot view these two machines without feeling impressed with a conviction that both countries would soon feel the advantage of an amalgamation between the two forms of the machine. The drum of the Scotch-thrashing machine would most certainly be improved by a transfusion from the principles of the English machine; and the latter might be equally improved by the adoption of the manufacturing-like arrangements and general economy of the Scotch system of thrashing. That such interchange will ere long take place, I am thoroughly convinced; and as I am alike satisfied that the advantages would be mutual, it is to be hoped that these views will not stand alone. It has not been lost sight of, that each machine may said to be suited to the system to which it belongs, and that here where the corn is cut by the sickle the machine is adapted to that; while the same may be said of the other, where cutting by the scythe is so much practiced. Notwithstanding all this, there appears to be good properties in both that either seems to stand in need of."—Vol. ii. p. 329.

Other scientific, especially chemical information, connected with different varieties of grain, and the kind and quantity of food they respectively yield, is incorporated in the chapters upon "wheat, flour, and oat and bean meal," to which we can only advert, as further illustrative of the intimate manner in which science and skilful or enlightened practice are invariably necessarily, and everywhere interwoven.

And now the dreary months of winter are ended —and the labors of the farmer take a new direction.

"Solvitur acris hiems grata vica veris et Favoni,

. . . . . . . .

Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus, aut arator igni."

But we cannot follow Mr. Stephens through the cheerful labors of the coming year. Our task is so far ended, and from the way in which the whole of the long weeks of winter are described, the reader must judge of Mr. Stephen's ability to lead him safely and surely through the rest of the year.

A closing observation of two, however, we beg to offer. We look upon a good book on agriculture as something more than a lucky speculation for the publisher, or a profitable occupation of his time for the author. *It is a gain to the community at large, a new instrument of national wealth* The first honor or praise in reference to every such instrument, is, no doubt, due the maker or inventor—but he who brings it into general use, merits also no little approbation. Such is our case with respect to the book before us. We shall be glad to learn that our analysis of it contributes to a wider circulation among the practical farmers of the empire, of the manifold information which the book contains, not so much for the sake of the author, as with a view to the common good of the country at large. It is to the more general diffusion of sound agricultural literature among our farmers, that we look for that more rapid developement of the resources of our varied soils which the times so imperatively demand. To gain this end no legitimate means ought to be passed by and we have detained our readers so long upon the book before us, in the hope that they may be induced to lend us *their* aid also in attaining so desirable an object.

We do not consider *The book of the Farm* a perfect work: the author indulges now and then in loose and careless writing; and this incorrectness has more frequently struck us in the later portions, of the work, no doubt from the greater haste of composition. He sets out by slighting the aids of science to agriculture; and yet, in an early part of his book, tells the young farmer that he "must become acquainted with the agency of *electricity* before he can understand the variations of the weather," and ends by making his book, as we have said, a running commentary upon the truth we have already several times repeated, that SKILFUL PRACTICE IS APPLIED SCIENCE.

These, and no doubt other faults the book has—as what book is without them? but as a practical manual for those who wish to be good farmers, it is the best book we know. It contains more of the practical applications of modern science, and adverts to more of those interesting questions from which past improvements have sprung, and from the discussion of which future ameliorations are likely to flow, than any other of the newer works which have come under our eye. Where so many excellencies exist, we are not ill-natured enough to magnify a few defects.

The excellence of Scottish agriculture may be said by some to give rise to the excellent agricultural books which Scotland, time after time, has produced. But it may with equal truth be said, that the existence of good books, and their diffusion among a reading population, are the sources of the agricultural distinction possessed by the northern parts of the island. It is beyond our power, as individuals, to convert the entire agricultural population of our islands into a reading body, but we can avail ourselves of the tendency whenever it exists; and be writing, or diffusing, or aiding to diffuse, good books, we can supply ready instruction to such as *now* wish for it, and can put it in the way of those in whom other men, by other means, are laboring to awaken the dormant desire for knowledge. Reader, do you wish to improve agriculture? then buy you a good book, and place it in the hands of your tenant or your neighbor farmer; if he is a reading man, he will thank you, and his children may live to bless you; if he be not a reader you may have the gratification of wakening a dormant spirit; and though you may appear to be casting your bread upon the waters, yet you shall find it again after many days.

*English Horse beans.

---

PROFITABLE CROP OF RYE.—Peter Fay, of Southboro' raised, last season, 185 bushels of rye and 14 tons of straw 6 1-2 acres of newly burnt ground. He sold some of the grain at $1 per bushel. At 80 cents on an average the grain would amount $148, and the straw at $5 per ton, the price at which it which it was sold, would be seventy dollars:—Total $218. Over $33 per acre from a crop that required but little expense in its production.—*Boston Cult.*

---

*Roots for Stock.*—It will be time to attend to the root crops before our next number. Ruta Baga should be planted about the 15th of this month—and to your farmers who have not sowed carrots or sugar beets, we would say, occupy some spare corner in your field with ruta bagas. Sow plenty of seed, and have your ground-rich, and in fine order, and soak your seek in curriers oil about twelve hours, and you will have a crop that will well reward your toil and labor.—*C, N. Y, Farmer.*

---

*Horticulture.*—Horticulture, the attendant and embellisher of agriculture, which provides so many palatable and healthful additions to the substantial produce of the fields, and correctors of the undue stimulus and acrimony of much animal food merits all the fostering care which an uncorrupted and yet educated and refined taste has ever extended to it. A well cultivated garden, in due alternation of vegetable fruit and flower, gives us poetry without its illusions—nature—divested of her ruggedness, and art of its constraint.—*Doctor Bell.*

---

Ploughing heavy soils when wet, does more injury than if the team were standing idle.

---

All grain fields seeded to grass should be rolled.

---

Lard never spoils in warm weather if it is *cooked* enough in trying out.

# MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. * * * The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, *are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.*—Everett.

---

## Parke's Lectures on the Philosophy

OF NUMBERS.

We some time ago made mention of the receipt of the following work. Not having time to examine it thoroughly we handed it to a *hard* fisted mechanic, who discourseth upon it as follows.—ED.

Parke's Series, No. 4. Lectures on the philosophy of numbers and the adaptation of arithmetic to the business purposes of life, with numerous problems, curious and useful, solved by various modes; with explanations designed to make the study and application of arithmetic pleasant and profitable to such as have not the benefit of a living teacher; as as well as to exercise advanced classes in schools by URIAH PARKE. "What man has done man may do," I will try."

The above is the title of a work published in Zanesville, Ohio, which I have perused with a good deal of satisfaction. The author says in the preface that his object has been to furnish a useful book, and I must say, I think he has attained his object. The method he has adopted being the lecture form, has enabled him to intersperse much matter that must be interesting to every one, even to those to whom the bare study of arithmetic is dry and uninteresting; such as the history of arithmetic,—sketches of eminent individuals, &c. But the chief merit of the work is, the clear and satisfactory manner in which almost every thing is explained, the *rationale* of every rule is made plain to the comprehension of any one who is capable of understanding any thing. On the principles of numbering, and the properties of numbers it is more full than any work I have ever seen. It is a work which ought to be in the hands of almost all our common school teachers, for either from want of tact, or deficiency in the necessary knowledge, there are but few of them that explain, as they ought, to their pupils the reasons of the most elementary rules of arithmetic. Indeed, a boy of common intelligence might derive more real knowledge of arithmetic in six months, or even a much less time, from the study of this work, than they usually obtain in ten or twelve years attendance at the town school. It is also remarkably free from errors, either in matter or typography; that it would be entirely free from both could scarcely be expected, (from some reason or another, works on mathematics usually abound more with typographical errors than any other works;) but the errors in the present work are so few, we are almost led to conclude that the writer superintended the compositor's case. The errors in matter, so far as I have perceived any, are also very few. In lecture No. 8, proposition 72, "the difference between any number greater than 2, and its cube, is always divisible by 6." It ought to have been -the difference between 2 or any whole number greater than 2 and its cube, is always divisible by 6. This is probably a typographical error. Lecture 9, proposition 90. "The product of any two numbers is equal to the square of their mean proportional, less the square of half their difference." The proposition ought to be,—the product of any two numbers is equal to the square of their *arithmetical* mean, less the square of half their difference. Proposition 91. "The sum of the squares of any two numbers is equal to twice the square of their mean proportional, added to twice the square of half their difference." Here also, arithmetical mean, ought to have been in place of mean proportional. Proposition 96 and 103 are identical. Lecture 10th, on the solution of problems. While explaining the rule of position, why they fail whenever the question involves any root or power of the unknown number, he says, "The following question would seem simple enough, but we see no mode of solving it by numbers. Required what number becomes 440 by adding to it the square root of four times itself?" and adds,—"Some suppose that any question that can be solved by algebra, can be solved by cammon arithmetic. For the benefit of such we leave the above without further comment. The following however, which resembles the foregoing a good deal, may be solved by simply extracting the square root, when the number added will be left as a remainder. Required what number becomes 156 by adding to it the square root of itself?" Now the one is just as readily solved by numbers as the other, and by precisely the same rule. In the first question the square root of 4 times the unknown number is to be added to it, now the square root of 4 times any number is equal to twice the square root of that number. Then the question may be propos-thus; required what number becomes 440 by adding to it twice the square root of itself. Then the first question may be represented by $x^2+2x=440$, the other by $x^2+x=156$. Now as neither of these expressions equal $(x+1^2)$ we shall have by extracting the roots, $x$=the root and $2x$ remainder in the first expression, and $x$ for the root with $x$ for the remainder in the second expression, from which it is evident that the rule applies equally to the two questions given. Indeed the rule is applicable to all questions where only the square root, or twice the square root is added to the number sought, to produce the given number, provided they are whole numbers. If the numbers are fractions the rule fails to be general, because $x^2+2x$ or $x^2+x$ may be complete squares, of course when the root is extracted there will not be any remainder. If we put $x^2+x=p^2x^2$ then dividing by $x$ we have $x+1=p^2x$ and $x=\frac{1}{p^2-1}$ now whatsoever value we give to P the resulting value of $x$ will make $x^2+x$ a complete square, in which case the rule would evidently fail. The *rationale* of the rule is simply this, any whole square number increased by its root, or twice its root, must still be less than the square of the next higher whole number, that is $x^2+x+2x$ or $x2$ are each less than $x^2+2x\times1=(x+1)^2$. Rules might be given by which any question like the above, where the sum of a square number and any multiple of its square root is given to find the numbers, but each rule would apply to only two particular cases.

But as my object was not to discuss the philosophy of numbers, but to shew that the question proposed by Mr. Park, was not the best which might be given to test the theory of those who suppose that any question that can be solved by algebra can be solved by common arithmetic. Had the question been required what number becomes $\frac{4}{9}$ by adding to it the square root of itself? or, required what number becomes $\frac{16}{9}$ by adding to it the square root of 4 times itself? In either of these cases the rule given above fails, and their solution might be rather troublesome to those who reject the aid of algebra. There may be some other trifling errors in the work, and should another edition be called for, it will no doubt undergo a thorough, rigid, and severe revision. I hope Messrs. Editors, you will transfer copious extracts into the Farmer and Mechanics' Advocate, from the twentieth Lecture, "on the pursuit of knowledge under "difficulties." This Lecture is worth more than the cost of the whole work; and ought to be committed to memory by every young person in community.

X. Y.

---

## Philosophy in Sport.

CHAPTER VIII.

*(Continued.)*

'I suppose,' observed Louisa, 'that this is the reason why carriages, when too much loaded, are so apt upset.'

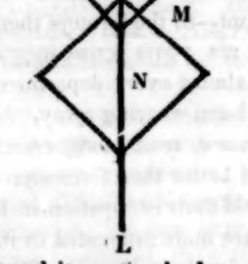
'Say, when too much loaded on their *tops*, and you will be right. As you now, I trust understand this part of the subject, let us proceed a step farther; if you take any body, with a view to suspend it, is it not evident, that if it be suspended by that point in which the centre of gravity is situated, it must remain at rest in *any* position indifferently?'

'I thought,' said Tom, 'we had already settled that question.'

'True, my dear boy; but there is another question of great importance arising out of it, and which you have not yet considered: tell me, should the body be suspended on any other point, in what position it can rest.'

'I do not exactly understand the question.'

'There are,' replied his father, 'only two positions in which it could rest, either where the centre of gravity is exactly *above*, or exactly *below*, the point of suspension, so that, in short, this point shall be in the *line of direction*. Where the point of suspension is *below* the centre of gravity it is extremely difficult to balance or support a tall body by such a method, because the centre of gravity is always endeavoring to get under the point of support. Look at this diagram, and you will readily comprehend my meaning. X is the centre of gravity of the diamond-shaped figure, which may be supported, or balanced, on a pin passing through it at M, as long as the centre of gravity K is immediately over the point of suspension M: but if that centre is removed in the slightest degree, either to the right or left of its place K, the body will no longer retain its erect position I K L, but it will revolve upon M, and place itself in the situation indicated by the dotted lines beneath the point M; and its centre of gravity will now be removed to N, directly *under* M, and in the line K L, which as you well know, is the line of direction. Have I rendered myself intelligible?'




'I understand it perfectly,' answered Tom.

'And do you also, my dear Louisa?'

Louisa's answer was equally satisfactory, and Mr. Seymour went on to state that the information they had now acquired, would enable them to ascertain the situation of the centre of gravity of any plane surface which was portable, notwithstanding it might possess the utmost irregularity of shape.

'You shall, for example,' continued he, 'find the centre of gravity in your kite.'

'I cannot say,' observed Tom, 'how I should set about it.'

'Well, fetch your kite, and I will explain the method.'

Tom soon produced it, and the tail having been removed, Mr. Seymour proceeded as follows:—

'I now,' said he, 'suspend the kite by the loop at its bow, and since it is at rest, we know that the centre of gravity must be exactly below the point of suspension; if, therefore, we draw a perpendicular line from that point, which may be easily done by a plumb-line, with a weight attached to it, such a line will represent the *line of direction*, as indicated by A B in *Fig.* 13.'

'It is clear enough,' said Tom, 'that the centre of gravity must lie in the line A B, but how are we to find in what part of it?'

'By suspending the kite in another direction,' answered Mr. Seymour, who then hung it up in the position represented at *Fig.* 14., 'and then by drawing another perpendicular from the new point of suspension.'

'The centre of gravity,' said Louisa, 'will in that case be in the line *c d*, as it was before in that of *a b*.'

'In both the lines!' exclaimed Tom, with some surprise; 'it cannot be in two places.'

'And therefore,' added Mr. Seymour, 'it must be in that point, in which the lines meet and cross each other: so saying he marked the spot *g* with his pencil, and then told his little scholars, that he would soon convince them of the accuracy of the principle. He accordingly placed the head of his stick upon the pencil mark, and the kite was found to balance itself with great exactness.'

'True, papa,' said Tom, 'that point must be the centre of gravity, for all the parts of the kite exactly balance each other about it.'

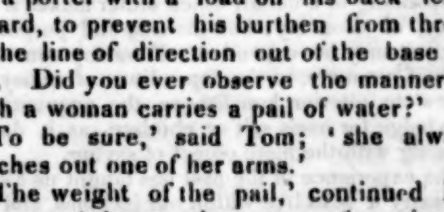
'It is really,' observed Louisa, 'a very simple method of finding the centre of gravity.'

'It is,' said Mr. Seymour; 'but you must remember that it will only apply to a certain description of bodies: when they are not portable, and will not admit of this kind of examination, their centres of gravity can only be ascertained by experiment or calculation, in which the weight, density, and situation of the respective materials must be taken into the account. Having proceeded thus far, you have next to learn that the centre of gravity is sometimes so situated as not to be *within* the body, but actually at some distance from it.'

'Why, papa!' Exclaimed Tom, 'how can that possible happen?'

'You shall hear. The centre of gravity, as you have just said, is that point about which all the parts of a body balance each other: but it may so happen that there is a vacant space at this point. Where, for example, is the centre of gravity of this ring? Must it not be in the space which the ring encircles?'

'I think it must,' said Tom; 'and yet, how can it be ever supported without touching the ring?'



'That point cannot be supported,' answered his father, 'unless the ring be so held that the line of direction shall fall within the base of the support, which will be the case whether you poise the ring on the tip of your finger, or suspend it by a string, as represented in the figures which I have copied from the 'Conversations on Natural Philosophy.' I need scarcely add, that it will be more stably supported in the former position, because the centre of gravity is below the point of suspension; whereas, in the latter, the base is extremely narrow, and it will, consequently, require all the address of the balancer to prevent the centre of gravity from falling beyond it. As you are now in possession of all the leading principles upon which the operations of the centre of gravity depend, I shall put a few practical questions to you, in order that I may be satisfied you understand them. Tell me, therefore, why a person who is fearful of falling, as, for instance, when he leans forward, should invariably put forward one of his feet, as you did the other day, when you looked into Overton well?'

'To increase his base,' answered Tom; 'whenever I lean greatly forward, I should throw the line of direction beyond it, did I not at the same instant put out one of my feet, so as to extend my base, and thus to cause the line to continue within it.'

'Rightly answered; and, for the same reason, a porter with a load on his back leans forward, to prevent his burthen from throwing the line of direction out of the base behind. Did you ever observe the manner in which a woman carries a pail of water?'

'To be sure,' said Tom; 'she always stretches out one of her arms.'

'The weight of the pail,' continued Mr. Seymour, 'throws the centre of gravity on one side, and the woman, therefore, stretches out the opposite arm, in order to bring it back again into its original situation; but a pail hanging on each arm is carried without difficulty, because they balance each other, and the centre of gravity remains supported by the feet.'

'I see,' said Louisa, 'that all you have said about the woman and her pail must be true; but how could she have learned the principle which thus enabled her to keep the centre of gravity in its proper place?'

'By experience. It is very unlikely that she should ever have heard of such a principle, any more than those people who pack carts and wagons, and yet make up their loads with such accuracy as always to keep the line of direction in, or near, the middle of the base. But to proceed to another example—have I not frequently cautioned you against jumping up suddenly in a boat? Can you tell me upon what principle such an operation must be attended with danger?'

'I suppose,' said Tom, 'for the very same reason that a wagon is more likely to be overturned when its top is too heavily laden; it would elevate the centre of gravity, and thereby render the line of direction liable to be thrown beyond the base, and so upset the boat.'

Mr. Seymour observed, that after this lesson he thought the balancing which Tom and Louisa had witnessed at Astley's theatre, last year, would cease to appear so miraculous. Louisa declared that she had now discovered the whole mystery.

'You have doubtless perceived,' said her father, 'that the art entirely consists in dexterously altering the centre of gravity upon every new position of the body, so as constantly to preserve the line of direction within the base. The rope-dancer effects this by means of a long pole, the ends of which are loaded by weights, and which they hold across the rope. If you had paid sufficient attention to their movements, you must have perceived how steadily they fixed their eyes on some object near the rope, so as to discover the slightest deviation of their centre of gravity to one or the other of its sides, which they no sooner detect, than they instantly rectify it by a countervailing motion of their pole, and are thus enabled to preserve the line of direction within the narrow base.—This very same expedient is frequently practised by ourselves; if we slip or stumble with one foot, we naturally extend the opposite arm, making the same use of it as the rope-dancer does of his pole. Many birds, also, by means of their flexible necks, vary the position of their centre of gravity in the same manner. When they sleep, they turn it towards the back, and place it under the wing, in order to lay the greatest weight on the point above the feet.

'What an interesting subject this is,' cried Louisa, 'and how many curious things it is capable of explaining!'

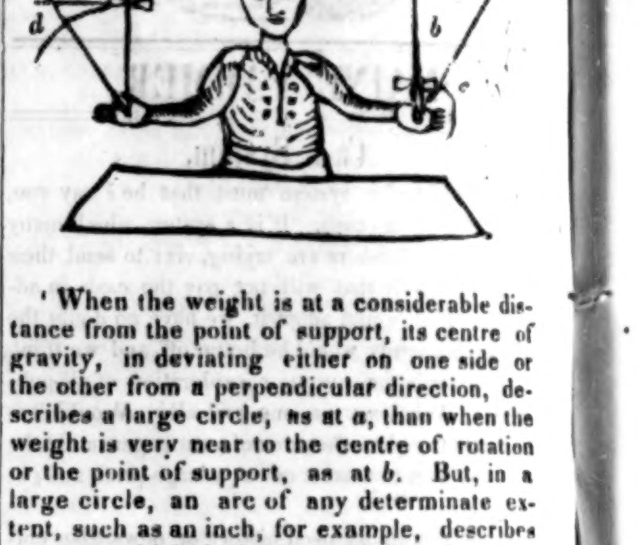
'Indeed is it; and I shall take an opportunity of pointing out several specimens of art(15) which are indebted for their stability to the scientific application of the principle we have been considering;—but I have now a paradox for you, Tom.'

'Let us hear it, papa.'

'How comes it that a stick, loaded with a weight at the upper extremity, can be kept in equilibrio, on the point of the finger, with much greater ease than when the weight is near the lower extremity; or, for instance, that a sword can be balanced on the finger much better, when the hilt is uppermost?'

'That is indeed strange. I should have thought,' replied Louisa, 'that the higher the weight was placed above the point of support, the more readily would the line of direction have been thrown beyond the base.'

'In that respect you are perfectly right; but the balancer will be able to restore it more easily in one case than in the other; since, for reasons which you will presently discover, the greater the circle which a body describes in falling, the less will be its tendency to fall. Look at the sketch which I have prepared for the explanation of this fact, and I think you will readily comprehend the reason of it.




'When the weight is at a considerable distance from the point of support, its centre of gravity, in deviating either on one side or the other from a perpendicular direction, describes a large circle, as at *a*, than when the weight is very near to the centre of rotation or the point of support, as at *b*. But, in a large circle, an arc of any determinate extent, such as an inch, for example, describes a curve which deviates much less from the perpendicular than if the circle were less; as may be seen by comparing the positions of the sword at *d* and *e*: and the sword at *d* will not have so great a tendency to deviate farther from the perpendicular, as that at *e*; for its tendency to deviate altogether from the perpendicular, is greater, according as the tangent to that point of the arc, where it happens to be, approaches more to the vertical position. You see then that it is less difficult to balance a tall, than a shorter pole; and it is, for the same reason, that a person can walk with greater security on high, than on low stilts.'

'That is very clear,' said Louisa, 'although, before your explanation, I always associated the idea of difficulty with their height.'

'I suppose,' added Tom, 'that the whole art of walking on stilts may be explained by the principles you have taught us.'

'Undoubtedly it may; for the equilibrium is preserved by varying the position of the body, and thus keeping the centre of gravity within the base.'

'It must be a great exertion,' observed Louisa.

'Before custom has rendered it familiar; after which, there is no more fatigue in walking on stilts, than in walking on our feet. There is a district in the south of France, called the Desert of Landes, which runs along the sea coast between the mouths of the Adour and Gironde, where all the shepherds are mounted on stilts; on which they move with perfect freedom, and astonishing rapidity; and so easily does habit enable them to preserve their balance, that they run, jump, stoop, and even dance, with ease and security.'

'How very odd,' said Tom; 'what can be their motive for such a strange habit?'

'Its objects,' replied his father, 'are important: to keep the feet out of the water, which, during the winter, is deep on the sands; and to defend them from the heated sand during the summer; in addition to which, the sphere of vision over so perfect a flat is materially increased by the elevation, and the shepherds are thus enabled to see their flocks at a much greater distance. They cannot, however, stand perfectly still upon their stilts, without the aid of a long staff, which they always carry in their hands; this guards them against any accidental trip, and when they wish to be at rest, forms a third leg that keeps them steady.'

'I suppose,' said Louisa, 'that the habit of using these stilts is acquired while they are very young.'

'It is, my dear: and it appears that the smaller the boy is, the higher are his stilts; a fact which affords a practical proof of the truth of what I have just stated.'

'The stork is said, in my work on Natural History, to be always walking on stilts,' said Louisa; "and yet it does not appear to fatigue him.'

'That is very true,' replied the father; 'but you must remembar, that nature has furnished the bird with a provision, by which the legs are kept extended without any exertion of the muscles, in the manner of certain springs; a structure which enables it to pass whole days and nights on one foot, without the slightest fatigue.'

(15.) Those who have been in the habit of inspecting the works of the statuary, must frequently have detected the art which he has displayed in imparting stability to his figures, by lowering their centre of gravity. The bronze figure of Achilles, in Hyde Park, affords a very striking illustration of such ingenuity. It is evident, from the position and height of the figure, that, had not a mass of matter been added to its base, in the form of armour, its stability would have been extremely precarious, since the slightest movement might have thrown its line of direction beyond the base; but the addition of the armour renders such an accident impossible, by lowering its centre of gravity. Other examples of similar contrivance are presented in several celebrated statues, wherein stability is ensured by the judicious distribution of the draperies.

'But, papa,' said Tom, 'I have yet some more questions to ask you on the subject of balancing. I am not at all satisfied about many of the tricks that we saw last year; indeed, I cannot believe, that many of those astonishing feats will admit of explanation from the rules you have just given us.'

'I very well know to what you allude,' replied Mr. Seymour. 'Many singular deceptions are certainly practised by removing the centre of gravity from its natural into an artificial situation, or by disguising its place; thus, a cylinder placed upon an inclined surface may be made to run *up*, instead of *down* hill. I can even appear to balance a pailful of water on the slender stem of a tobacco-pipe: but I shall be enabled to explain the nature of these deceptions by some toys which I have provided for your amusement, and which I must say you are fully entitled to possess, as a reward for the clear and satisfactory manner in which you have this day answered by questions. But see! here comes Mr. Twaddleton; he would really seem to possess an instinct that always brings him to the lodge whenever I am preparing some amusement for you.'

The vicar smiled as he entered the room, but unwilling to interrupt the lesson, he placed his fore-finger on his lip, and with a significant nod, silently took a seat at the table. The children laughed aloud at this cautious demeanour; and Tom exclaimed, 'Why, Mr. Twaddleton, our lesson is over, and we are going to receive some new toys as a reward.'

'I have here,' said Mr. Seymour, as he opened a large wooden box, 'a collection of figures, which will always raise themselves upright, and preserve the erect position; or regain it, whenever it may have been disturbed.'

He then arranged these figures in battalion on the table, and striking them flat by drawing a rod over them, they immediately started up again, as soon as it was removed.—'These figures,' continued he, 'were bought at Paris some years ago, under the title of '*Prussians*.'

'I have seen screens similarly constructed,' said Mr. Seymour, 'which always rose up, of themselves, upon the removal of the force that had pressed them down.'

'I will explain their principle,' said Mr. Seymour.

# GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CORRECTION.—We have received a line from friend TABER of Vassalboro', in which he observes that in our notice of his Nursery in our last, we made it too large by saying that he had *six acres* in it, and that he raised a bushel of peaches. The peaches were estimated at half a bushel. As for the number of acres, if he has not six acres now in a nursery, we hope he will have before long, and find it a profitable business to boot. ED.

*A Rascally Wrecker and an honest Capt.*—Capt. Higgins, of the brig Joseph Atkins, of Provincetown, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, from Jacmel, reports that on the 14th inst., off the Island of Heneagua, he was boarded from a schooner pretending to be a wrecker, the captain of which offered him five hundred dollars or half salvage, if he would run his vessel ashore.

☞Out of a list of 54 authors who have given their opinion of the commencement and end of the prophetic numbers, 1260 days, &c. the calculations of 32 have already proved false.

These and others have had their adherents; some of them a multitude, all of whom probably believed their leaders had proved as clear as daylight their separate theories.

A Mr. Harrington at Roxbury, on Friday last while blasting rocks, lost one eye and was otherwise greatly injured. He is not expected to recover.

We learn that Wendall Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Anne Maria Chapman, and Latimer, were appointed a Committee by the Anti-Slavery Society, the other day, to wait on President Tyler, when he comes to Boston, and request him to abandon Slavery.

Mr. Trimble, engineer of the steamer Belle, of Pittsburgh, was thrown overboard by a fireman the other day, near the mouth of the Ohio, and drowned. The murderer was committed for trial at Louisville.

Persons intending marriage should not send their invitations, nor make their arrangements prior to a publishment, fourteen days, according to law. A couple of young lovers made all due preparations for a wedding at church, on Thursday afternoon, and after keeping a large audience waiting two hours, it was announced that the interesting ceremony must be postponed one day, the parties not being entitled to a certificate from the city clerk till Friday.—Boston Traveller.

*Incentive to Matrimony.*—A company of young men at Lincoln, England, have originated a new club. Each member pays 1s weekly, which is placed in the savings bank. The first of the party who marries is to receive the whole amount deposited, together with the interest.

*Mail Robbery.*—On the 22d ult. the mail from Greensborough to Mobile, in Alabama, was opened and rifled of its contents. The mail driver has been arrested on suspicion.

*Fire at Taunton Mass.*—A fire broke out in the village of Taunton, Mass., on the evening of the 31st ult., which destroyed property valued at from $20,000 to $30,000. The ladies of Taunton turned out in large numbers, and assisted to conquer the devouring elements. True Yankee Girls!

The City Theatre at Louisville, Ky., together with two adjoining Coffee houses, was destroyed by fire on the 13th ult. It is said it was the work of an incendiary.

*Violation of a Catholic Chapel at Woodstock, N. B.*—The Woodstock Telegraph states that on the 22d inst., a most diabolical and sacriligious attempt was made by some miscreants to violate the Catholic chapel of that place. They tore the curtain away from the box of the choir—carried off the box containing money collected for the poor—spilled or drank a quantity of wine—rifled the Tabernacle, and carried off the pixis, containing the sacrament.

Nearly two hundred tons of good sugar, made at the Sandwich Islands, was imported into New York last week. It is said that sugar can be made there cheaper than by the West Indian planters.

*Com. Moore Officially Denounced.*—New Orleans papers of 19th, bring Prest. Houston's proclamation denouncing Com M. and suspending him from all command in the Texan Navy! His present operations against Mexico are declared to be unauthorized. The proclamation further requests—"all Governments in treaty, or on terms of amity with this Government, and all naval officers on the high seas, or in ports foreign to this country, to seize the said Post Captain, E. W. Moore, the ship Austin and brig Wharton, with their crews, and bring them, or any of them, into the port of Galveston, that the vessels may be secured to the Republic, and the culprit or culprits arraigned and punished by the sentence of a legal tribunal."

Another Santa Fe Expedition of 500, under Col. Snively, was about to leave Texas, to retaliate upon the Mexicans for the treatment of the unfortunate trading expedition.

OPPOSITION.—*Twelve Tickets*, each entitling the holder to a passage from New York to Albany, have been sold for *one dollar!*

THORN.—A letter from this convict, to the Jailor of this county, dated Thomaston State Prison, says—"I am now in the shoe shop and am doing about as well as you can expect. I have the pleasure of going to meeting twice a day every Sunday—and that's just what I want."—Argus.

SWEPT OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—The Niagara Reporter says, a man named Michael Morgan drove into the river Niagara, a short distance above Chippewa, for the purpose of watering his horses, and not being aware of the shelving nature of the bank he permitted the horses to keep moving out until they got beyond their depth, and were carried into the stream. Persons on the shore called to Morgan to leave the wagon, but he seemed desirous of saving his horses, when suddenly the wagon box floated with the wretched man in it and was rapidly swept by the current down the river into the Rapids, and over the Falls. One of the horses got entangled with the harness and was drowned, the other, after a violent struggle, succeeded in making the shore, dragging with him the dead horse and the wagon.

A man named Leavitt, arrested at Plymouth, Mass., for murder, on being arraigned the second time, adhered to his plea of guilty, on the ground that he was too *conscientious to tell a lie.*

One of our exchange papers says the question, 'may a man marry his wife's sister?' can only be properly answered by the sister herself, when the widower pops the question.

*Dignified.* A regular game of *fisticuffs* was lately played in the streets of Winchester, Tenn., by H. L. Turney, Democratic member of Congress, and Dr. Fitzpatrick, Whig candidate for the Legislature.

The course of Lectures for 1843 in the Medical School of Maine, terminated the 13th inst. The following gentlemen passed a successful examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. Their places of residence and the subjects of their Medical Theses are annexed.

Alden Blossom, Turner, Strabismus.
Eben Hurd, Newfield, Uterine Hæmorrhage.
Samuel Merritt, Sebasticook, Intermittent Fever.
Reuben M. Pendexter, Cornish, Epilepsy.
Horatio S. Smith, A. B, Westbrook, Chronic Pneumonia.
Joseph Sturtevant, Hebron, Pericarditis.
Anthony Woodside, Wales, Phthisis Pulmonalis.

The Louisville Journal has had a remittance of a horse as the joint payment of nineteen new subscribers.

When parents are in good humor, they should give their children sugar plums, and when in ill-humor, blows and reproaches. By this means, it is thought, they may easily destroy their authority over them.

COPPER.—Upwards of 40,000 lbs., of copper had been shipped from the Mineral Point, (Wisconsin) mineral region, prior to the 4th inst. It was destined for England.

One hundred and twenty miles of Croton pipes are now laid in New York. Ten miles more will complete the work.

The steamer Illinois left Detroit for Chicago on the 17th ult. with seven hundred passengers!

BRUNSWICK.—We are glad to learn that the citizens of B. are busily employed in repairing the mills, &c. damaged by the late freshet. It bespeaks a degree of enterprise characteristic of those engaged in the lumbering business. The cotton mill has changed hands and is about to be repaired and put in more successful operation than heretofore. The woolen mill is also being repaired. The upper grist mill is in process of repair; and the lower privilege is soon to be adorned by a new grist mill and rooms for other machinery. Machinery for manufacturing pails is being put into Messrs, Thompson & Humphreys' cove mill.—Argus.

*Electricity.*—Extract from a letter of Professor S. F. B. Morse, dated January 17, 1843:—"Professor Fisher and myself made an important discovery just before we left New York, namely, that several currents of electricity will pass upon the same wire without interference, either in the same direction, or in opposite directions.—*Silliman's Journal.*

*Death of Noah Webster.*—The great American lexicographer died, in New Haven, on Sunday evening last, in the 85th year of his age. He was born Oct. 16th 1758; entered Yale College in 1774; graduated in 1778; admitted to the bar in 1781; published a Grammar in 1783; his "Sketches of American Policy" in 1784; commenced a daily paper in New York, which is now Com. Advertiser and N. Y. Spectator in 1793; in 1807 commenced compiling his Dictionary, the first edition of which he completed in 1828.

He had enjoyed remarkably vigorous health until about a week before his death. On Monday of last week he was taken slightly unwell; his disorder soon assumed a serious form, and he died on Sunday evening.

*Profitable Cow.*—A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, writing from Newcastle, Delaware, says there is a native cow in that vicinity, that throws the Durhams far in the shade. "This cow is now producing milk which yields fifteen pounds of butter per week. Her owner looks for twenty one pounds per week, next week, if favorable weather and no accident.—Three pounds of butter has been made from her milk in twenty-four hours, this week, and such delicious butter! the gentleman owning her has a dairy of cows that are fit to be placed alongside of any other in this or any country."

## Arrival of the Acadia.

### FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steam ship Acadia, Captain Ryrie, arrived on Thursday morning, June 1, at half past 5 o'clock, making the passage in 12 1-2 days, including her detention at Halifax. She had 42 passengers to Halifax, landed 10, and took in 4—making 36 to Boston.

This is adding another to the remarkably short and regular passages of this noble ship, under the command of Capt. Ryrie. Her actual time from wharf to wharf, was 12 days, 10 1-2 hours. This is the shortest passage (with one exception, the Columbia, 12 days 2 hours) ever made. Deduct from the time from wharf to wharf, 4 hours for detention at Halifax, and it leaves her running time 12 days 6 1-2 hours, only 4 1-2 hours longer than the Columbia.

There is no particular change in the state of trade. The London money market continues without any material change, though a small decline may be noted in the prices of Government securities.

The crops throughout England promise well, though some of the southern counties were suffering from drought.

The agitation of the Repealers in Ireland is becoming very alarming to the British Government.

The great Repeal meeting on the Curah of Kildare was held on Sunday. It is stated that about 70,000 or 80,000 men were present. Police and military were near to prevent any possible breach of the peace—none, however, occurred. Mr. O'Connell addressed the immense assemblage at some length.

The movement in reducing rents continued in various parts of England. A large number of landlords in Lincolnshire had abated 5s to the acre, with a promise of still greater reduction, should the times require it. It was believed that this movement would become general throughout Great Britain.

The Court Journal states that Prince Albert is to be Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, vice the Duke of Sussex, deceased.

The presents which have been sent to Queen Victoria from the Emperor of China consist of golden bedsteads, and a great quantity of silk, of a sort which has never been seen in Europe. There were likewise two ear-drops, worth a thousand pounds each; and a shawl, worked in needle work, with every kind of beast on it known to the Chinese; besides 14 large cases, each weighing 14 cwt., and a small box of jewelry.

*British Parliament.*—The most important debate which has occurred in the House of Commons for many a day, took place on the 8th, when the annual Budget was laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Robert Peel, who developed the financial scheme last year, has been sadly out in his calculations, as Mr. Goulburn demonstrated, every branch of the revenue, with the exception of the Post Office, having fallen off. In the Customs, there has been a deficiency of £750,000; in the Excise it is even greater—£1,200,000. The gross revenue would produce, Sir Robert calculated, £47,640,000; it has only yielded £45,600,000—a falling off to the extent of nearly two millions. Fortunately, the Income Tax has far exceeded the minister's calculations, and the Chinese silver has come in very opportunely, and the Corn duties, which were not calculated upon, have realized a very handsome sum. But for these resources, which could not have been anticipated—God-sends they have been very appropriately termed—the actual deficiency would have been three millions and a half on the year!

*India.*—The Overland Mail from India and China arrived on the 5th. The news from China is not much later than that received by way of New-York. Sir Charles Napier's victory over the Ameers is confirmed.

The Indian mail of the 1st of April, brings a confirmation of the Brilliant success of Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, in the capital of which treasures and jewels to an amount considerably exceeding one million has been discovered. Doubts have been entertained if this treasure is to be considered prize money. Lord Ellenborough has declared, according to rumor, in favor of the gallant army that won the city of Hydeiabad. The matter has been referred to the Queen in Council. In the meantime the Governor General has declared Scinde to be a British province, abolished slavery in it, and appointed Sir C. Napier to be Governor; and also declared all transit duties abolished, and the Indus open to the ships of all nations.

A magnificent comet was seen throughout India from the beginning of March, and engaged the attention of all the astronomers, one of whom actually declared it had become a satellite of the earth—a proposition which set thousands a laughing.

*France.*—The notorious Vidocq has been convicted at Paris of swindling, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

At the fancy fair in the Palais Royal, Paris, for the relief of the sufferers by the disaster at Guadaloupe, Madame de Dalmatie disposed of pastery to the amount of 800 francs.

*Algiers.*—The French have achieved another victory in Algiers. After much marching and counter-marching, and the loss of upwards of thirty men, they have succeed in taking the city of Tenoz.

*Spain.*—M. Lopez is the newly appointed Premier. There are various rumors respecting the new ministry, and a Madrid correspondent of a Paris Journal mentions the supposed existence of a conspiracy to overthrow Espartero.

General Boyer, Ex-President of the Republic of Hayti, is expected shortly to arrive at Paris. It is confidently stated that the greater part of his fortune is placed in the French funds. An apartment has been taken for him, and his friends are making preparations to receive him.

ITEMS.—*From the Liverpool Mercury of 19th May.*

We understand that an Envoy from Brazil is shortly expected in England, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of commerce between this country and the Brazilian empire.

Mr. John H. Sadler, at Holbeck, in Leeds, has invented a loom for weaving each sail of a ship, even of the largest class, in one entire sheet, thus greatly increasing the strength and diminishing the weight.

On the night of the 3d May, a meteor, like a globe of fire, apparently about 3 feet in diameter, was seen near Beauregard, in France. It is said to have thrown out sparks which set fire to some sheds.

An anti-duelling association has been established in London. It is said to consist already of 326 members, including 34 noblemen and sons of noblemen, 16 M. P.'s, 15 baronets, 160 officers of the army and navy, and 24 barristers.

Fanny Ellsler received £100 for dancing one night last week at the British Theatre.

It is said that each of the five sons of the late Richard Arkwright receives a million & a half sterling, £40,000 a year in land additional to the eldest, and each of fifty-one grandchildren and great grandchildren £14,000.

The lying down of the electric telegraph on the Great Western Railway, between Paddington and Slough, is now nearly completed.

The French papers state that the prospect of the crops throughout the country is most promising.

The donations and legacies made to hospitals and other charitable institutions in France during the year 1842, amounted to five millions of francs.

At the new Roman Catholic Church of Gorey, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, the Very Rev. Theobald Matthew administered the teetotal pledge to 20,000 persons on the 1st of May. This chapel covers an area of 10,628 square feet. It is of a crucial form, of the Norman Gothic style of architecture, and is considered the finest ecclesiastical building erected by the Catholics of these countries since the Reformation.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 29, 1843. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser, & Patriot].

At market, 260 Beef Cattle, 450 Sheep, 20 Cows and Calves, 20 pr working Oxen, and 1180 swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Extra $6,00; 1st quality 5 50; second quality $5 a 5,25 third quality $4 a 4 75;

Cows and Calves—From $12 to 23. Dull.

Sheep—Lots were sold from $1,50 to $2,25.

Swine—lots to peddle generally sold for 4 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-2 for Barrows: large Barrows 5 1-4.

## Married

In New Portland, Benjamin T. Morton of New Vineyard, to Hannah Thomas.

In Bucksport, 25th ult. by Rev. Dr. Pond, Rev. Enoch Pond, of Georgetown, Ms. to Miss Mary T. daughter of Dea. Bliss Blodgett.

In Belfast, on Thursday last, Mr. George W. Harmon of Boston, (Printer) to Miss Isabella K. Tilden of Belfast.

In Frankfort, May 4th, Mr. William W. Ritchie to Miss Martha Ann Hayes.

In Belfast, by Rev. I. Rogers, Rev. E. G. Cutler, of Belfast, to Miss Clara A. Abbott.

In Calais, 23d ult. Mr. John S. G. Brown to Miss Rebecca Haley; also on 25th, Mr. Wm. Ellison to Miss Sidney F. Murphy all of Calais.

In Methuen, Mass., Mr. Isaac L. Hibbard, of Farmington, to Miss Mary G. Sargent, of Methuen.

## Died,

In Gardiner, 20th ult. Mr. Isaiah Stanford, aged 33.

In Harrison, 7th ult. very suddenly, Miss Catherine W. daughter of Mr. Zabina Caswell, aged 18.

In Hermon, 25th ult, Stephen L. Emerson, about 21.

In Saco, Miss Mary J. daughter of Capt. Sam'l Moody, aged 23—widow Lydia Hill, aged 79.

In Boston, Mrs. Sarah Burrell, formerly of Camden, 24.

In Bath, Mrs. Abby O Innis, aged 78.

In Augusta, Capt. Luther C. Pettingell, aged 34.

In Washington city, Major Cary Seldon, for many years the naval store-keeper there.

At Sea, May 26th, on the passage from Havana for Boston, of bilious fever, Capt. John Waterhouse, of Cape Elizabeth, of brig Gazelle, of Portland.

In strong, 2d ult., Mr. Eliab Eaton; aged 80 years, a revolutionary soldier.

In Topsham, 27th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Cushing, about 75.

In New Gloucester, 15th inst., after a severe illness of three months, Rev. Jabez Woodman, 67.

In Hampden, on the 25th ult. General JOHN CROSBY, aged LXXXVI.

# NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have lately received an additional assortment and variety of NEW GOODS—now for sale at the

**Brick Store, in Winthrop Village.**

Consisting in part of British Sheetings from 1 yard to 1 1-4 yards wide, at 5 to 12 1-2 cents per yard. British do Shirtings from 7 cts to 1 shilling per yard.

**Summer Cloths.**

Fancy Drills, Kremlin Cord, Hamilton Checks, &c. Fig'd and Black Giraffe Cloth. Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets of different qualities, at prices to suit customers.

# PRINTS.

The best assortment we have ever had. American and English Manufacture, from 4d to 22d per yard.

**Mous de Lains, and a**

New and Fancy article called *Crape de Laine*, Saxony Cloths single and double width, Shawls, Scarfs and Fancy Hd'kfs, Silk & Worsted, Mohair ½ Shawls, Silk and Lace Veils, 6-4ths Check'd Cambrics and Muslin for Dresses. A variety of Lawns for summer Bonnets, Ribbons, Bonnet and Cap, narrow and wide, Gloves, &c. Curtain Fringe, Braids, Cords and Bindings, Ladies Mohair Gloves and Mitts, and Gent's Kid do. Linen and Cotton do., Neck and Pocket Hd'kfs, Silk and Cotton do., Tassels and Cords. Curtain Cambric, Sun Shades and Umbrellas.

**Tailors' Trimmings,**

A general assortment.

**Crockery.**

A large variety and quantity, among which are China and Liverpool ware—Tea Setts—with plates, bowles &c. throughout of the same pattern.

**Glass Ware.**

Lamps, Tumblers, Nappies on Stands, Castors, Plates, Lanthorns. &c.

**W. I. GOODS,**

Molasses, Tea and Sugar's, White and Brown Havanna, Common and double refined do. Cask and Box Raisins, Spices of all kinds, Figs, Sweet leaf, and Cavendish Tobacco, Powder and Shot, &c.

**Hard Ware.**

Knives and Forks, Door Handles, Butts and Screws, *Augers* and Augur Bitts, Waiters, Trunk Chest and Pad Locks, Percussion Gun Locks and Caps, Iron and Steel Shovels, Hoes, &c. Shoemaker's Kit throughout.

***Medicines, Paints, & Oils.***

Dry and Ground White Lead, Extra No. 1 and No. 2 do. The above together with numerous other articles, will be sold low for cash—no mistake.

STANLEY & CLARK.

KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of May, A. D. 1843.*

SAMUEL CHANDLER, surviving partner of the late firm of Chandler & Hill—John H. Hill, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account as surviving partner of said deceased for allowance:

*Ordered*, That the said surviving partner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS, *Judge.*

A true copy.
Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.*

**Winship & Paine**

MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS & NECK STOCKS, have on hand a large assortment of them, which they will sell *wholesale* and *retail* as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

Also on hand, a prime assortment of Hats, Caps, Gloves, Music, Musical instrumetns, Viol Strings, Rosin, Claronett Reeds, Paper Hangings, Fancy Soaps, &c. Store corner Middle & Temple Streets.

Country traders are invited to call before purchasing.
PORTLAND, April 26, 1843. 3m19

# A. B. LINCOLN & CO.

MANUFATTURERS OF

***BARNABY & MOOER'S***

**Patent Double Mold-Board, Side Hill and**

***Level Land Plough.***

AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery; Iron, Steel and Glass; Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe; Cut and Wrought Nails, Horse Nails, Tacks and Brads; Jappanned and Brass Topped Dogs; Brass Fire Sets, Whips, Brushes, Glue, Hoes, &c.

One Door North of the Post Office, AUGUSTA, Maine.

A. B. LINCOLN,
HIRAM PENDLETON.

SECOND VOLUME
OF
**THE MAGNET.**

DEVOTED TO THE INVESTIGATION OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, embracing *Cephology, Phrenology, Pathetology, Physiognomy, Psychology. Neurology, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Light, Coloric, Life.*

BY LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

The design of this popular and interesting work, is the investigation of all the laws which appertain to Human Life, and which are concerned in the production of those states of the Mind, called SOMNAMBULISM, INSANITY, DREAMING, SECOND-SIGHT, SOMNIMPATHY, TRANCE, CLAIRVOYANCE, *and various other Mental Phenomina, which have, hitherto, remained shrouded in mystery.*

Its pages are enriched with ESSAYS and COMMUNICATIONS, detailing Facts, illustrating the Science of CEPHOLOGY, which teaches the INFLUENCE and SUSCEPTIBILITIES of the Human Brain, and the method of controlling its separate organs by PATHEISM; together with such information as may assist in the most successful application of this wonderful agent to Diagnosis—the Deliniation of Character—and the *relief of human suffering.*

The Second Volume will be commenced in JUNE, 1843, in large octavo form, and issued monthly, on the following

TERMS.

I. Two dollars *in advance*, will pay for one copy for the year; or sixteen copies of any one number.

II. For Six Dollars, fifty copies of any one number; or four copies for one year.

III. For Ten Dollars, ninety copies of any one number; or seven copies for one year.

IV. *For* Fifteen Dollars, one hundred and fifty copies of any one number; or twelve copies for one year.

V. To the *trade*, they will be put at Nine Dollars per hundred, when one hundred copies are *ordered at one time*, with the cash *in advance.*

☞Agents must state, distinctly, what the money sent is designed to pay for; whether for an *entire volume*, or for so many single copies of *one number.*

As these terms are low, the Publisher cannot doubt but Agents will see the justice of giving special attention to what follows:

☞All payments must be received by the Publisher *before* each number is sent out of the Office.

☞All payments must be remitted *free of postage*, and in Safety fund money, or its equivalent, in this city.

☞Agents must give *particular instructions* as to the manner in they may wish each number forward ed.

⁂ Every Editor who shall give this Prospectus (including this paragraph) six insertions, shall receive THE MAGNET for one year, from June 1843, provided the papers containing this notice be forwarded, marked, to "*The New York Card, New York City;*" and provided, also, that these conditions be complied with before January, 1844.

# STEAM-BOAT LINE.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he will run a carriage from WINTHROP VILLAGE to STEAMBOAT WHARF in HALLOWELL.

He will leave Winthrop on the days that the Boat leaves for Boston, and also on the days that she arrives at Hallowell, in order to accommodate passengers going to, or returning from Boston.

His accommodations will be such as to give satisfaction, and great pains will be taken to ensure a safe and pleasant passage to those who will favor him with their patronage. W. M. LADD.

Winthrop, May 23, 1843.

P. S. Any business entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to. 21

**OWEN DEALY,**
**TAILOR.**

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Winthrop and the public generally, that he has removed to the shop lately occupied by S. B. PRESCOTT, two doors west of his old stand, where he continues to carry on the above business in the most approved stile. SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS just received, which is a splendid specimen of the art of cutting and making.

O. D. would say that all garments made at his shop shall be warranted to fit, and made in the latest stile.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and done at short notice and warranted to fit.

Winthrop, May 1, 1843.

**The celebrated and well-known Horse**

# MESSENGER,

Will again come before the public, and offer his services to those who have heretofore been so much gratified by his performances.

Said HORSE is so well known in this vicinity that he needs no "*puffing.*"

N. B. The MESSENGER will stand at Morrill's Tavern in Winthrop, on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Foss' Tavern in Wayne, on Wednesdays; at Parker's Tavern in Greene, on Thursdays; and at Lewiston Falls, on Fridays and Saturdays, during the months of June and July. J. M. HAINS.

Winthrop, May 23, 1843. 21

# HARD-WARE & SADDLERY Goods.

**FAIRBANKS & EVELETH**

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, a new and complete assortment of *Hard-ware Goods*,

—SUCH AS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Locks, | Blind-fasts, | C. S. Shovels, |
| Latches, | Do. Hinges, | Manure Forks, |
| Wood Screws, | Brass Fire Sets, | Trace Chains, |
| Butts, | Brass Kettles, | Halter do |
| Augers, | Sand Paper, | Saws, |
| Bench Tools, | Coffee Mills, | Hollow Augers, |
| Hammers, | Bitts & Bit-stocks, | Sheet Lead. |

ALSO—A good assortment of Plated, Brass, Jappanned and Tinned *SADDLERY*, of the latest patterns

—ALSO—

**IRON & STEEL.**

Old Sable, Swedes, and English IRON—flat, square and round—all sizes; Shoe Shapes; Nail Plate; Spike Rods; B. B. Round Iron; Hoop do; Crowbars; Anvils; Vises; Iron Axletrees; Elliptic Springs; Cast, German, Eng. Blister, Tub, Swedes and Spring STEEL; 2 tons wrought and cut Nails, &c. &c.

ALSO—German and American *Window Glass*—all sizes, from 7 by 9 to 12 by 18.

ALSO—Welch & Griffeth's C. S. *CIRCULAR SAWS*—all sizes. Rowland's *MILL SAWS.* X Cut do.

Together with many other articles too numerous to mention in this notice. We can supply customers with all sizes *CROWN WINDOW GLASS*, at short notice, upon favorable terms.

The above Goods were purchased, many of them, for Cash, at very low prices, and we are determined to sell as low as any establishment on Kennebec river; and we shall be happy to see all purchasers at our place of business, ☞Three doors South of the Post Office, Water Street, Augusta.

May 11, 1843. 3w20

*To George Smith Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace, within and for the County of Kennebec.*

The undersigned, one of the owners of the mills at Wayne Village, in the town of Wayne, and the dams necessary to the working thereof, being of the opinion that it is necessary that the said dams should be rebuilt or repaired, do hereby request you to issue your warrant to the undersigned, directing him to call a meeting of the owners of said mills and dams, to be holden at the Store of Wellington Hunton in said Wayne on Wednesday the twenty-first day of June next at ten of the Clock in the forenoon to act on the following articles (to wit:)

1st To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d. To choose a clerk to keep the records of said meeting.

3d. To see what method they will take to build or repair said dams.

4th. To choose an agent or any committees deemed expedient to carry the doing of said meeting into effect.

LUTHER SAMSON.

*Dated at said Wayne, this eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1843.*

*Kennebec ss. To* LUTHER SAMPSON, *one of the owners of the mills at Wayne Village, in the town of Wayne, and of the dams necessary to the working thereof.*

[L. S.] You are hereby required in the name of the State of Maine to notify the owners of said mills and dams as the law directs, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing application.

Given under my hand and seal this eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1843. GEORGE SMITH,

*Justice of the Peace for the said County of Kennebec.*

In pursuance of the foregoing warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify the owners of the mills at Wayne Village, in the town of Wayne, and of the dams necessary to the working thereof, to meet at the time and place mentioned in the foregoing application and for the purposes therein expressed.

LUTHER SAMSON.

*Dated at Wayne this twentieth day of May, A. D. 1843.*

3w21.

**SAMUEL C. FRINK**
**Fashionable**
# TAILOR,
***Main Street—Winthrop.***

20tf

***FLORENCE BONNETS.***

MRS. CARR has just received and has for sale, a good assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, of the latest style. Also, a few of the DEVON STRAW, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

Winthrop, May 2d, 1843.

**Iron and Steel.**

STANLEY & CLARK have for sale English and Swedes Iron flat and round, all sizes. Swedes, German, Am. Drawn and Cast Steel. Nail plate, H. N. D. N and Spike rods. Nails all sizes from 3d to 60d.

**Ticking and Feathers.**

FOR sale by STANLEY & CLARK,—a quantity of ticking and feathers—the prices will not fail to suit customers. 22

# FLOUR.

A FEW Bbls. Superfine Flour for sale at the Brick Store, by STANLEY & CLARK.

22

**Washingtonian Vegetable Pills.**

*Invented and prepared by Elijah Wood, Winthrop.*

A VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE PILL has long been a desideratum, and the inventor of the Washingtonian Pill confidently announces to those of his fellow beings who are suffering with *Rheumatism, Dyspepsy*, habitual costiveness, or any of the complicated diseases which arise from inactive or *Torpid Liver, Derangement of the Chylopoietic viscera, Impurity of the Blood, Scrofula, and diseases of the Glands, Skin, or the Absorbent System*, that he has prepared a simple and safe remedy which he recommends to them, after an experience in their use of nearly thirty years.

He first prepared them for his own private use, being afflicted with severe attacks of Rheumatism, complicated by a general atony of the system. He has had the satisfaction of being restored to health by them, and now finds himself by their means as instruments in the hands of Providence, in good health at the advanced age of seventy-four years.

Many hundreds have experienced the salutary action of these Pills, and many cannot live without them.—Their efficacy in acute as well as chronic rheumatism has been experienced, and in almost innumerable cases.

DIRECTIONS. Take them at night on going to bed. If it is desired merely to relax the bowels take half of one, and increase the dose to five according as you wish to produce more or less cathartic action.

The above Pills are for sale at the Maine Farmer Office. Price 25 cents.

TO PRINTERS—M. P. PROUT, Printing Ink Manufacturer, No. 69 Spring steet New York, still continues to manufacture a superior article to any other in the United States, and upon as reasonable terms as it can be procured from any other establishment. He also manufactures ink of various colors, as red, blue, green, yellow, &c.

N. B. Publishers of newspapers copying the above advertisement four times and forwarding one copy containing it, and by enclosing a ten dollar bill (current in New York) in a letter shall have sent to them fifty pounds of good News Ink. Please mention what press you make use of. 18

**Doct. Gordak's**

JELLY of Pomegranate and Pills, Pulmonary Jelly, Peruvian Linament, Opadildoc, Columbia Drops, Physical Drops, Juland Balsam, Restorative and Grand Restorative.

For sale by SAM'L ADAMS, *Hallowell, Me.*

51

*Confidence Inspires Confidence.*

NEW AND POSITIVE CURE FOR THE

**SALT RHEUM,**

AND OTHER CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

JONES'S DROPS FOR HUMORS, a safe internal remedy for SCROFULA and diseases of the skin, such as SALT RHEUM, LEPROSY, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, and all kindred diseases, external and internal.

Those afflicted will do well to examine the ample testimonials of physicians and others, in the hands of his authorized Agents, where the medicine may be found, and where persons can be referred to who have experienced its happy effects in this State.

It seldom, if ever, having failed to perform a most satisfactory cure of the various loathsome diseases for which it is designed, where the directions accompanying each bottle have been faithfully followed.

Don't fail or delay in calling, seeing, reading, and inquiring for yourselves. You will be induced to try it, and thereby find the same wonderful effects as multitudes of others have.

AGENTS.

G. W. Washburn, China; A. H. Abbott & Co., South China; —— Taber, East Vassalborough; Thomas Frye, Vassalborough Corner; A. F. Parlin, Skowhegan; Anson S. Morrill, Madison; Ingalls & Emerson, Mercer; A. W. F. Belcher, Farmington; Franklin Smith, Anson; J. H. Sawyer, Norridgewock; T. Chalmers, Albion; H. Whitehouse and John L. Seavey, Unity; Horace Waters and J. E. Snell, Augusta; Samuel Adams, Hallowell; Henry Smith and Co., Gardiner; J. Wetony, Richmond; S. Gardner, Bowdoinham; Edward Mason and Co., and Sanborn and Carter, Portland; Wm. Baker, Brunswick; N. Perkins and Co., Topsham; N. Harris, Greene; Reynolds & Co., Lewiston Falls; J. Allen, Waterville.

6p17meo

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of JOHN LADD, late of *Winthrop*, in the county of *Kennebec*, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to NANCY E. LADD.

Winthrop, May 8th, 1843.

**Highly Important**

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS:

BOMMER'S NEW METHOD

OF MAKING VEGETABLE MANURE

BY FERMENTATION.

(*Secured by Patent.*)

A NEW invention has been made, to produce any desirable quantity of MANURE in a short time, either with or without cattle, as nutritious as stable manure, more lasting, and at very little cost.

All ligneous plants, Straw, Cornstalks, Weeds, Roots, Sea-Grass, and in fact every thing belonging to the vegetable kingdom, whether green, or dry, can be converted into manure.

This Manure is a composition of animal, mineral and vegetable substances, evidently designed by nature for the nutriment of plants. The secret of the invention is amply developed, and the process of management clearly described, in my Method, a copy of which is permanently conveyed to every purchaser for the use of his own farm forever.

The preparation is simple and easy, and by following the directions of my Method, farmers may safely calculate upon certain success. To facilitate the purchase of my Method, the price is fixed at the following exceedingly moderate terms. For cleared land, not exceeding one acre, $2,10; for more than one acre, 10 cents to be added for every additional acre.

Rev. ELI BARNETT, at Westville, New Haven, Conn., is my authorized General Agent for New England, including Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

I hereby give notice, that the pamphlets of my Method are all signed by my own hand writing, and sealed, and can be obtained only from myself or my agents authorized for this purpose; and that every Method circulated or sold by any other person I declare to be false and counterfeit.

GEORGE BOMMER.

The subscriber has been appointed *Agent* for the State of Maine, and is authorized to dispose of rights to those who wish to purchase according to the above stipulations. E. HOLMES. Winthrop.

**Only one Dollar a year!**
**Three cents a single Number!**

THE METROPOLIS: a new weekly parlor Gazette of Literature, General Intelligence and Art. Edited by Epes Sargeant.

This cheap and elegant family Gazette is published every Saturday in the city of New York—the first number bearing date March 11, 1843. It contains sixteen large octavo pages in columns, and is printed with large new type on fine paper. Its contents are various and interesting, comprising all the literary news of the day—and its original department is liberally filled.

The Terms are unprecedentedly low. To mail subscribers, one dollar a year. Three cents a single number. Six copies a year, five dollars.

N. B. This work is entirely distinct from *Sargent's Magazine*, as no portion whatever of the contents of the one work will appear in the other.

Editors publishing this brief prospectus, will receive the Metropolis for one year. All orders, remittances, &c., must be addressed free to

SARGENT & CO.
16 251 Broadway, New York.

## POETRY.

### LABOR.

Heart of the people! Working men!
Marrow and nerve of human powers;
Who our sturdy backs maintain
Through streaming time this world of ours,
Hold by that title—which proclaims
That ye are undismayed and strong,
Accomplishing whatever aims
May to the sons of earth belong.

Yet not on thee alone depend
These office, or burthens fall;
Labor for some or other end
Is lord and master of all;
The high born youth, from downy bed,
Must meet the morn with horse and hound,
While industry for daily bread
Pursues afresh his wonted round.

With all his pomp of pleasure, he
Is but your working comrade now,
And shouts and winds his horn, as ye
Might whistle by the loom or plough;
In vain for him has wealth the use
Of warm repose and careless joy—
When, as ye labor to produce,
He strives, as active, to destroy.

But who is this with wasted frame,
Sad signs of vigor overwrought?
What toil can this new victim claim?
Pleasure for pleasure's sake besought,
How men would mock her flaunting shows,
Her golden promise, if they knew
What weary work she is to those
Who have no better work to do!

And he who still and silent sits
In closed room or shady nook,
And seems to nurse his idle wits
With folded arms or open book;—
To things now working in that mind,
Your children's children well may owe,
Blessings that hope has ne'er defined,
Till from his busy thoughts they flow.

Thus all must work; with head or hand,
For self or either, good or ill;
Life is ordained to bear, like land,
Some fruit, be fallow as it will,
Evil has force itself to sow
Where we deny the healthy seed—
And all our choice in this—to grow
Pasture and grain, and noisome weed,

Then in content possess your hearts,
Unenvious of each other's lot,—
For those which seem the easiest parrs
Have travail which ye reckon not:
And he is bravest happiest best,
Who from the task within his span,
Earns for himself his evening rest,
And an increase of good for man.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Franklin.

With placid tranquility, Benjamin Franklin looked quietly and deeply into the secrets of nature. His clear understanding was never perverted by passion, or corrupted by the pride of theory. The son of a rigid Calvinist, the grandson of a tolerant Quaker, he had from boyhood been familiar not only with theological subtleties, but with a catholic respect for freedom of mind. Sceptical of tradition as a basis of faith, he respected reason, rather than authority; and, after a momentary lapse into fatalism, escaping from the mazes of fixed decrees and free will he gained, with increasing years, an increasing trust in the overruling providence of God. Adhering to none "of all the religions," in the colonies, he yet devoutly, though without form, adhered, to religion. But though famous as a disputant, and having a natural aptitude, for metaphysics, he obeyed, the tendency of his age, and sought by observation to win an insight into the mysteries of being. Loving truth, without prejudice and without bias, he discerned intuitively the identity of the laws of nature with those of which humanity is concious; so that his mind was like a mirror, in which the universe, as it reflected itself, revealed her laws. He was free from mysticism, even to a fault. His morality, repudiating ascetic severities, and the system which enjoins them, was indulgent to appetites of which he abhorred the sway; but his affections were of a calm intensity; in all his career, the love of man gained the mastery over personal interest. He had not the imagination which inspires the bard or kindles the orator: but an exquisite propriety parsimonious of ornament, gave ease of expression and graceful simplicity even to his most careless writings. In life, also, his tastes were delicate. Indifferent to the pleasures of the table, he relished the delights of music and harmony, of which he enlarged the instruments. His blandness of temper, his modesty the benignity of his manners, made him the delight of intelligent society; and, with healthy cheerfulness, he derived pleasure from books, from philosophy, from conversation,—now calmly administering, consolation to the sorrower, now indulging in the expression of light-hearted gaiety. In his intercourse, the universality of his perceptions bore, perhaps, the character of humor; but, while he clearly discerned the contrast between the grandeur of the universe and the feebleness of man, a serene benevolence saved him from contempt of his race, or disgust at his toils. To superficial observers, he might have seemed as an alien from speculative truth, limiting himself to the world of the senses; and yet, in stud-, and among men, his mind always sought, with unaffected simplicity, to discover and apply the general principles by which nature and affairs are controlled,—now deducting from the theory of caloric improvements in fireplaces and lanterns, and now advancing human freedom from the inalienable rights of man. Never professing enthusiasm, never making a parade of sentiment, his practical wisdom was sometimes mistaken for the offspring of selfish prudence; yet his hope was stedfast, like that hope which rests on the Rock of Ages, and his conduct was as unerring as though the light that led him was a light from heaven. He never anticipated action by theories of self-sacrificing virtue; and yet, in the moments of intense activity, he, from the highest abodes of ideal truth, brought down and applied to the affairs of life the sublimest principles of goodness, as noiselessly and unostentatiously as became the man who, with a kite and hempen string, drew the lightning from the skies. He separated himself so little from his age, that he has been called the representative of materialism; and yet, when he thought on religion, his mind passed beyond reliance on sects to faith in God; when he wrote on politics, he founded the freedom of his country on principles that know no change; when he turned an observing eye on nature, he passed always from the effect to the cause, from individual appearances to universal laws; when he reflected on history, his philosophical mind found gladness and repose in the clear anticipation of the progress of humanity.—*G. Bancroft.*

### Mary Magdalene;

#### A TRADITION OF NAIN.

Mary arose from the crimson pillows on which she had been reposing, and approaching the window, drew back, with a silken rope, the heavy draperies of purple, inwrought with gold, which shaded the apartment from the direct rays of the sun, and gazed, with a thoughtful brow, out on the quiet streets of the city of Nain. Beyond its walls lay the sea, whose waters reflected back to Heaven the thousand resplendent lights and shadows scattered along the western horizon, by the flashing rays of the setting sun, and in the far distance, like a streak of gray clouds, lay the mountains of Judea. Many a shallop, richly laden, was gliding over the still waters; some bound outward, freighted with rich dyes and stuffs of Nazareth; some coming into port, bearing treasures and jewels from distant lands: others with costly silks and fine paintings—polished mirrors of steel and silver, and pearls and wrought ivory from the Ionian Isles. The chaunt of the oarsmen, as their oars plashed lazily in the glowing waters, came faintly and sweetly on the ear, and the white sails scarcely swelling in the breeze, looked like saffron tinted clouds.—Then came stealing and chirping on the stillness, the vesper hymns of the birds, and blending as they did with the gradually decreasing hum of the city as the evening mist brooded over it, they were sounds which shed over the spirit of Mary Magdalene, something like peace. A band of young and beauteous maidens now tripped along, with jars filled, from the purest well in the city; then came a crowd of children dancing to the sound of cymbals and lutes, and trailing after them long vines of flowers and interwoven wreaths, and sending out their joyous laughter and sounds of mirth, which well accorded with the sweet harmony of music.

Mary Magdalene turned her eyes wearily away from these tokens of peace and joy, and leaning her head against a marble pillar, wept. A low, sweet voice aroused her singing an old Jewish song which told in sad poetry, the tale of a broken heart. The singer was a young and lovely girl, just blushing into the morning of life, her skin was like polished ivory; save where a rose tint flushed her cheek, and dyed the tips of her taper fingers. Her large blue eyes were cast downwards, and the full red lip, just parted enough to reveal two rows of pearl-like teeth—her exquisitely formed arms and bust, combined with a slight and graceful figure, now half hidden by a profusion of sunny hair, which fell back from her childish forehead, and swept the Mosaic pavement completed the beautiful picture. Mary started as the voice told her her slave had been a witness to her emotion, and raising her magnificent form to its utmost height, while her commanding black eye flashed with anger, she exclaimed, 'Thou here! away slave! how dost thou dare see me weep?'

The voice was stilled, and the fair young head bowed in silence and tears. After gazing on the young maiden a few moments, during which short space, anger, contempt, and an expression of mysterious bitterness alternately changed her countenance, the touching and beautiful grief of Addi moved her better spirit, and chased away every feeling except pity. 'Come hither Addi—come hither, poor bird. Forgive thy mistress' wayward mood, and sing again—but sing something to lighten my heart, for it is heavy and sad, child—sing something to stir the still fountain of its gladness—sing—sing Addi—is not thy cage a gilded one—then wherefore sad and silent?'

'The star that lighted my path, lady, is gone out—Zimri, the widow's son, is dead!'

'Ha! poor child! I pity thee! Yet Addi, come hither, I would tell thee, maiden, to cherish a love for the departed, let it not go out, and leave thy heart, like the waters of that sea whose sullen waves cover those olden cities which were destroyed in their might and glory by Jehovah. Thou hast heard of the fruits which grew on its banks?'

'Yes, lady.'

'Let love for the dead go out, and thou wilt become like—like—me—yes, Addi, *me*—beautiful and bright to the eye, but within bitterness and ashes!—but hark!'

'Oh, lady,' sobbed the young slave—'that sound of grief, is the wail of Zimri's mother and kinsmen—they are bearing him past to the grave'—and Addi rushed to the window, and straining her eyes thro' the misty twilight, saw the bier on which was laid the dead body of Zimri, and over it the bended form of his widowed mother, weeping, and, by the torch light which they carried, the sorrowful faces of his kinsmen.

'They are coming lady,' she cried to Mary, who had thrown herself again upon the crimson pillow of her couch—'Oh, Zimri, is that still form never more to move?—Methinks I see now, the smile on his white lips, and the waves of shining hair on his gentle brow. See, lady! they are beneath the window, and the pall has fallen so closely around him that you can see the beauty of his form, even in death—ha! why do they stop?—a crowd approaches—who—what—aha! it is the prophet Jesus and his followers!'

Mary started from her recumbent posture and throwing back the tresses of long black hair which had fallen like a veil around her, with a look of intense anxiety gazed on the face of Addi, who still unheeding her mistress' emotion, continued—'He is like one of our mountain palms in his majesty—his brow is like the evening star, and his serene lips drop honey. He approaches the widow—He looks on her tears with eyes of tender pity—he speaks—he raises his face towards heaven, and reaches forth his hand, and lays it on the dead. God of my father! the dead?'—and with a loud and piercing shriek, she rushed forth into the street.

Mary started up with an expression of dread and wonder, and looking on the crowd below, saw the young man arising from his bier, at the command of Jesus. She saw him with the warm breath of life in his nostrils, who a few moments past, was dead and cold. And as the shouts of the assembled people rent the air, many of whom were now willing to believe in and worship Him who had wrought the miracle, he bowed his head meekly on his bosom, and gathering the folds of his garment around him, he glided noiselessly away from the multitude.

* * * * * * * *

After long hours of abstraction Mary lifted up her head from her bosom, and approaching a mirror, folded her arms and gazed on her image with an expression of scorn and bitterness; anon tears coursed over her flushed cheeks, and her bosom heaved as if some pent-up agony wrong her heart.

'Why art thou weeping?' said a voice near her; 'why art thou weeping, Mary?'

'Ha! Phelon?'

'Ay, Phelon,' he answered—'Phelon, the king's son, who abides here in the common garb of a publican, to be near thee.'

'Go to thy father's palace again, Phelon,' answered Mary, sadly, without turning to look on the beautiful youth, with his brown curling hair and dark blue eyes which gazed with incredulous wonder upon her.

'Mary,' said he, 'thou art angered with me—I come but to bring a parting gift, Mary. My father is wroth against me, because I am not at the head of the soldiery, and hath sent his chief officer to bring me to his presence; but I will go out of the city to-night, while he sleepeth, and ere the first watches of the morning, Phelon will be on his war-horse, with helm and battle spear and plume, ready for the fight.'

Her lip quivered and paled as she turned and looked on him, and her voice was plaintive as she replied—'Go Phelon! thou art bright and beautiful in mine eyes, and verily have I loved thee, but go, I pray never more to see that face again—I pray never more to hear the words of thy silvery and honeyed tongue again—I have sinned—go from me?

He looked steadfastly and sternly on her while she spoke, and with a searching glance, said—hast thou seen the Nazarene, who calleth himself Jesus?

'I have,' she replied, 'and to-morrow, while thou art going to battle, I shall be kneeling in the dust at his feet.'

Phelon laughed tauntingly, and turning on his iron heel, replied:

'Look on my gift, Mary—and he laid an exquisitely wrought casket at her feet. The light from the scented lamp, which threw upward delicious odors from its silver pedestal, shone down on the interior of the casket and glittered on the gold and precious stones that were therein, in the many-hued sparkles of brilliance. There was also an alabaster box set round with jewels, which contained spikenard and ointment, such as queens used.

'Hence, tempter,' she shrieked—hence, or I will send thy name out on the ears of the sleepers of Nain, like ten-fold thunder.—Hence, I say, for the devils which tear my soul are raving within me.'

Unaccustomed to her strange mood, he left her apartment hastily. She threw herself prostrate on the floor and pressed her burning forehead against the cold marble, and wept, and sorrowed mightily—for mightily had the Magdalene sinned. When she arose from her humble posture, it was past the middle watch of the night and the inhabitants of the city had gone to rest, and all was silent, save the watch cry of the sentinel as he passed the wall, and the occasional clamor of his armor as he changed from hand to hand his heavy spear. The rippling of gentle waves on the distant sea, came singing past, mingled with scented winds, which had been sleeping through the day, amid orange groves and blossoms, and the moon, like a crescent of diamonds, showered a flood of beautiful glory over the earth; but still Mary could not slumber or rest. A costly robe of crimson confined around the waist by a girdle, inwrought with precious stones, fell in rich folds around her voluptuous form, and her long black braids of hair, which when unconfined, swept the floor as she stood were gathered up in plaits and curls and secured by bodkins of gold and strings of rubies and pearls. Her arms, bared almost to the shoulders, were entwined with links of precious stones and silver, and as she paced with a rapid step to and fro the apartment, the constant glitter of her feet displayed a costly taste in her sandals which were embroidered with tiny pearls and gems, and fastened by clasps of highly polished silver. She looked out on the Heavens—peaceful and bright in their glory of azure and silver—she scanned the calm landscape below—all were at rest, the very dogs had ceased baying at the moon, and were slumbering quietly in their chains. She turned and gazed round her apartment—the singing birds were sleeping with their glossy heads behind their wings, undisturbed by the fountain which bubbled from the marble laver, and trickled down its sides with a ringing sound Addi, the beautiful one was dreaming of Zimri, for there was a tear stealing over the roses of her smiling cheek. No where that she turned, could Mary see or hear aught to still the agonies which tore her heart. She snatched her harp and commenced many soothing melodies, but her fingers trembled, and her hand fell along the chords, and crushed the music; that was thrown aside, and crossing her arms over her bosom, she lifted her now pallid face, and closing her eyes as if to shut out every object which had grown familiar, sat like some breathless statue, awaiting the touch of Promethean fires, to start it into life; but soon her breast began to heave, and her white ghastly teeth were pressed on her lips until the red blood gushed from beneath them—she threw her arms on high, and with a cry of anguish cast herself on her knees in all the despairing sorrow of a repentance like hers. She tore from her hair the gems which fell like a shower of glory around her and trampled beneath her feet the casket of precious jewelry, until the floor was strewed with its rich contents, and beat her bosom in her agony, and sprinkled ashes on her head, and wept tears such as had never swelled up from heart before.

Addi, who had been awakened by the unrestrained grief of her mistress, ran and knelt at her feet, and clasped her knees, and comprehending well, from her expressions, the cause of her woe, exclaimed—'Go to Him lady—go to Him who raised the dead!'

'And wherefore, O maiden, should I, the sinful, go to him?'

'Oh lady, if the sleeper in the shadow of death heareth His voice, thy spirit can hear it, and to hear it is to live.'

The mild and consoling words of Addi, as she told of what she had seen and heard, at the raising of the widow's son and of what the disciples preached daily, soothed Mary's troubled spirit, and something like hope of eventual peace sprung up in her heart; and she laid her head gradually on the bosom of her hand maiden, who clasped her beauteous arms around her, and laid her cool innocent cheek on the burning, throbbing brow of Mary. And thus they sat,—one breathing hopes of forgiveness, and the other listening as if life hung on each word; until day began to dawn behind the blue hills.

On that day while the Master sat at meat with Simon, a rich and learned Pharisee of Nain, a woman came and knelt at this feet, and bending her veiled head low to the floor, watered them with her tears, and unbinding her hair, wiped them with the heavy shining curls, then kissed his feet, and annointed them with ointment, the perfume of which filled the vast room. And he knew that she was a sinner who thus humbly and silently asked for pardon, and he said—'Thy sins, which are many, are forgiven thee—thy faith hath saved thee—go in peace!'

Mary Magdalene was no more seen in Nain. After kneeling at the Savior's feet, and hearing his assurance of forgiveness, she sold the gold and silver and gave much goods to the poor. She was no more seen in Nain in the flashed glory of her beauty, but went forth alone into the wilderness; and in the solemnitude of its silence, raised an altar to Him who had forgiven her sins.

### Fops and Husbands.

It is a matter of very frequent, and perhaps just complaint, that many young ladies are addicted to the fashionable folly of seeking association with mere lads and fops to the exclusion of others whose years and situations in life should render them more worthy of attention. Of course we do not pretend to dictate to any young lady the particular kind of associates to choose, and what to discountenance, any more than we should think of dictating the shape of a bonnet or the dimensions of a 'bustle,' but we would suggest to the good sense of our fair readers, the disadvantage of a thoughtless folly that has imperceptibly grown in society, and is, no doubt, indulged in by many, merely because others do the same thing. It is not an unfrequent thing to see females who had passed through their teens, and are fast verging upon mature womanhood, almost constantly attended, at home and abroad, either by that species of fops who bear indications of being little else than walking manufactories of small talk and sonnets; or else a tribe of young gentlemen just slipping out of roundabouts, and who might readily be mistaken for their *nephews*. Visit these ladies when you will at their houses, meet them where you will at an evening party, or enjoying a promenade, it is in company with one or more of the companions just noticed. Suggest to them that Mr. —— is very constant in his attentions, and you will be told that he is 'only a gallant,' or, being a good looking young man, and ready upon all occasions, is merely encouraged for a 'walking stick.' And no doubt it is true that these only are the motives under which the society of such companions is courted, but do those ladies never reflect, that by wasting away the best of their years in that kind of useless flirtation with 'gallants' and 'walking sticks,' they are forfeiting the society of valuable and intelligent men, whose years and circumstances in life, render them much more suitable and profitable companions?—Such is the fact, however seldom it may appear so to those who should more frequently reflect upon it. Men of sense and judgment, of active business habits, and who would make desirable husbands, in five cases out of six, shrink from entering into competition with a horde of mere fops and lads for the attentions of a lady, and it not unfrequently happens that their daily avocations would prevent it, even were they so disposed. Thus many a blooming fair is given up to the flattery and company of succeeding batches of 'gallants' and 'walking sticks,' until she becomes an 'old belle,' and is nailed upon the 'old maid's list,' when she finds herself much less the object of attraction with those whose society she has lavished her thoughts and attention upon, and not sought after by more sensible men.

If young ladies would have the society and attentions of intelligent and business men—those who would make them profitable companions and good husbands—they should be careful how they encourage the too constant attentions of the other classes that we have mentioned. In making constant companions of the one, they will be sure to exclude the other—therefore it becomes them to choose between the two, or, rather, to keep fops and youths in their proper place.

Without any desire to call in question the natural liberty of the fair to please themselves in the choice of companions, we make the above suggestion to their good sense and judgment; the complaint is one that is frequently urged, and in some cases, no doubt, with good cause, although it may exist without those who indulge it, being aware of its tendency. That we have correctly set forth the general consequence of the practice, can be attested by many who know it, both by observation and experience; and those who reflect upon the subject, may readily perceive that such is by no means an improbable consequence.—*Daily Chronicle.*

### "Keep it before the People."

Keep it before yourself, young man, that industry, integrity, good morals and virtue, will be a passport for you in society, and will make you respected and esteemed by the good and wise.

Keep it before yourself, young lady, that kinkness of heart, a sweet disposition and an even temper, will make you an agreeable companion with the old and young.

Keep it before yourself, young man or woman, that in a choice for a partner for life, you should look well to the habits and disposition of each other—that a young man with a cigar in his mouth, and cane in his hand, and his brains running to hair, may do very well for a beau, but is not to be compared to the plain, unpretending youth whose heart is right, and whose common sense will not allow him to play the dandy. That a young lady who is all accomplishments, who can sing a little, dance a little, thump the piano a little, and look fascinating any time, may fill a place on the sofa, and be the belle of a ball room, yet if she cannot boil a pudding, roast a steak, dust a room, or darn a stocking—if her accomplishments are all for show and none for use, then ten chances to one that the young lady who has a knowledge of household affairs, has been brought up by a careful mother, and is well versed in the actual duties of life, will make a better wife, and a pleasanter and happier home.

Keep it before yourself, Farmer, that you should return to the earth at least as much as you take from it—that you should make your land richer year by year, and not let it wear out—that you should have a neat house, large barns, good sheds for your cattle, and show that it is your ambition to make "two spears of grass grow where one grew but before.

Keep it before yourself, Merchant, that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," that one price for goods, or dealing with every person alike, is the right way to give general satisfaction, and to secure custom.

Keep it before yourself, Mechanic, that punctuality is a virtue; that work promised should always be done at the time, and well done, and then you need give yourself no fears of a want of business.

### Be Wise.

Girls, don't make fools of yourselves. If God has given you common sen[illegible] make use of it, we pray you. When you sit moping at your windows, afraid to work, for fear of soiling your delicate hands, or turn up your nose at the excellent females who labor for a support, be sure you gain no friends worth having. No sight is more disgusting than half a dozen girls seated in the best room in the house, dressed in the tip of fashion, with rings, curls, &c., waiting to nod the foppish young gentlemen who may pass, with canes, ruffle shirts and gold chains—all that is valuable about them—while the poor mother of the beautiful daughter is tugging and sweating at the wash tub. For grown up young women to permit their parents to do the work of the kitchen, to bake, and iron and scour, while they are tripping along with some silly fellows, or beholding their pretty faces in the glass, betrays not only a lack of filial respect, but base and groveling minds. Girls, if you would gain the respect of others—obtain good husbands, and enjoy the moments as they pass, relinquish all your silly airs and deem it no disgrace to work. The men who would shun you in your check aprons, wringing clothes at the tub, are not worthy of your love, and the sooner you rid yourselves of their presence the better. Remember those who really love you, love you for the virtues of the heart and not on account of the decorations of the body. The latter fade and sink in a short time, while the former live and grow more valuable forever. Be wise then, young women; do your duty and work. This course will secure you peace and happiness, contentment and prosperity, good homes and kind husbands, and be a source of enjoyment as long as you live.—*Portland Tribune.*

*Acid on Wood—Its effects on Salt and Butter.*—It has been frequently remarked by those who are in the habit of packing butter, that that kept best put down in stone, the next best in oak or white ash firkins, the wood of which had been boiled for several hours previous to working, and that butter packed in firkins of unprepared wood frequently acquired a strong and disagreeable flavor, which seriously injured its quality. The reason of this has not generally been understood. Mr. Moir of Scotland, has been instituting a series of experiments ments on the subject, which appear to have thrown some light on the matter. He found that most kinds of wood contained considerable quantities of *pyrolgnic* acid, which decomposes the salt with which it comes in contact. The *linden* or bass wood, was the only wood he found entirely free, but the other kinds he experimented upon were easily freed from the acid by boiling three or four hours, well pressed under water. It is evident that firkins made of staves prepared in this way would be decidedly improved, and as the preservation of buttter in a sweet and pure state is an important matter to the dairyman, we think much would be gained by a proper attention to the vessels in which it is packed.

*A singular circumstance.—The Power of a dream.*—The Norridgewock Press relates that the citizens of Harmony and Cambridge, in Somerset County, have for several days past turned out in search of the bones of a man, revealed in a dream to have been murdered and buried twenty years ago. The name of the murderer, together with all the circumstances attending the murder, are given by the dreamer. Among other things, the man dreamed that the clothes of the murdered man were cut up for children's wear, by a young lady at the time; and as the story goes, that young lady, who is now married, and still resides in the town, says she remembers perfectly well of cutting up clothes for the man named as the murderer, and that she was suspicious then that all was not right. The man now suspected of the murder, (and it seems he was suspected at the time, for a man was actually missing there, who is supposed to have had considerable money about his person, and who has never since been heard of,) removed from Harmony soon after the murder is supposed to have been perpetrated, to a different part of the state, where he now resides.


BARNABY & MOOER'S

PLOUGH,

To which was awarded the first Premium (a silver cup,) of the American Institute, at its Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. in October 1840; an Honarary Premium of $30 by the New York State Agricultural Society, at its annual Fair at Syracuse, in September, 1841; and the first Premium of the American Institute, (a Gold Medal) at the Ploughing Match at Sing Sing, in October, 1841.

***Keep it before the Public,***

That the subscribers have purchased the *Patent Right* of the above CELEBRATED PLOUGH for the Counties of KENNEBEC, SOMERSET and FRANKLIN, and have commenced manufacturing them in the most *perfect* manner, and from the best materials, and intends to keep a constant supply on hand.

By the above operation we shall be enabled to furnish the *Farmer* with the only Plough in existence that will do all kinds of work.

This Plough in working on level, sward land, will lap or match in the most perfect manner. It may be used as the common Plough, by laying out the field in lands, or it may be used right and left, turning the furrow all one way, and avoid all dead furrows in the field. It is the most perfect *Side Hill Plough* in use, as the laborious task of shifting the Mould Board as in the common Plough, is avoided, the action of the team with the touch of the ploughman's toe, shifts the back end of the beam from handle to handle, which fits the Plough for either a right or left hand furrow. It also forms a double Mould board Plough by shifting the back end of the beam in the center of the cross piece between the handles. All kinds of work requiring a double Mould Board Plough can be done, such as opening drains, furrowing, ridging, ploughing between rowed crops, &c. &c., and last though not least, this Plough is of easier draught than any plough in existence,—performing an equal amount of work with from 20 to 50 per cent. less power, than the common level land Plough. Those in want of a good Plough, are invited to give the one mentioned above, a trial—every part of which is warranted.

A. B. LINCOLN & Co.

*Augusta, February 16, 1843*

*At the HARD WARE STORE, one door North of the Post Office.*

**Buchans'**

HUNGARIAN BALSAM of Life, for sale wholesale and retail by

51 SAM'L ADAMS, *Hallowell, Me.*

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method to inform their Friends and Customers, that, in addition to all their fromer business, they have made arrangements to engage extensively in the **CLOTH TRADE,** and, in order to conduct it to the best advantage, have secured the services of an able and efficient **Agent,** whose business it is to give constant personal attention to the purchase of

**BROADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,**

AT THE

NEW YORK AUCTIONS.

This Gentleman has been engaged in this Trade for many years; has visited personally, all the different Factories in

*ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY,*

and become intimately acquainted with all the various Styles and Modes of Manufacture.

With these advantages, and coming into the Market in its present depressed state, they will be able to offer to purchasers an assortment of the very best description of **Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings,** and **Summer Stuffs,** at

**LOWFR PRICES**

*than ever offered before in Boston, viz:—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS | | from 150 to 250 |
| ENGLISH | do | from 250 to 400 |
| GERMAN | do | from 320 to 500 |
| FRENCH | do | from 400 to 600 |
| CASSIMERES & DOESKINS | | from 55 to 150 |
| SUPERFINE do | do | from 150 to 223 |

Every description of Dry Goods constantly for sale, Wholesale or Retail, at very low prices, at

**HENRY PETTES & CO'S,**

*Four Story Brick Warehouse, at the corner of Washington and Summer Streets,*

*BOSTON.*

April 22, 1843.

**To Farmers.**

ROBINSON & BAKER, SEED DEALERS, No. 26, Middle Street, Portland, have been appointed Agents for Maine, by the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," for the sale of the article known as

**POUDRETTE,**

Which is unsurpassed in its excellence over all other *Manures* ever before offered to the public. This article has been used in most of the States in the Union, for several years; in Flanders for more than a century; and in France for upwards of sixty years, and has proved not only the *Cheapest,* but the *Best* of any manures yet discovered.

IT IS WARRANTED,

of the printed directions are followed, to have the *greatest* and *quickest* effect upon vegetable matter—ripening crops from *two* to *three weeks* earlier than any other manure, and will cause a *greater* yield.

Abundant testimonials can be produced of its beneficial effects upon all grains, vegetables, grasses, plants, flowers, trees, &c., making it a desirable article for farmers and gardeners. It is in a dry powdered state, free from smell, and *one gill* put into a hill of corn, or double that quantity into a hill of potatoes, will add *one third more in quantity* of product. Five barrels of Poudrette is sufficient to manure an acre of corn.

The Poudrette is put up in barrels containing four bushels struck measure, at two dollars per barrel, and will be sold in less quantities at seventy-cents per bushel.

Orders for the above article, also for Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top, Foul Meadow, Garden Seeds, and all other articles in our line, promptly attended to. 6w16

CHEAP

**CARPETS**

**HENRY PETTES & CO.** solicit the attention of Purchasers to a very large and valuable Stock of *CARPETS* just opened at their **WAREHOUSE,** at the corner of WASHINGTON AND SUMMER STS., BOSTON—where may be found a very excell et quality of All-Wool Carpets, new patterns and handsome colors at 62 1-2 and 75 cents per yard. In particular, a variety of very choice small patterns, designed for

**Church Carpets,**

☞ *New Brussels Carpets at $150.* ☜

*Painted Carpets of all Sizes.*

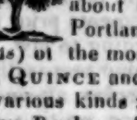
☞ The whole Stock consists of upwards of

**20,000 YARDS,**

*And will be sold at Auction Prices.*

April 22, 1843.

**Fruit Trees.**



The subscriber offers for sale at his NURSERY at GROVE COTTAGE in Westbrook, about one mile from the Court House in Portland, a great variety (over one hundred kinds) of the most celebrated APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, QUINCE and PEACH TREES; *Grape Vines* of various kinds; *Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes;* Horse Chesnut, and other Ornamental Trees. A great variety of Roses, Honeysuckles, and other vines and shrubbery. These Trees were all raised here, one of which is worth more than twenty brought from the South. This I know from experience having expended more than one hundred dollars within the last twelve years for western trees, and all that have survived the change of climate and are alive at this time, are not worth five dollars. I would give more for one *single seed* of the Pear, Cherry, Plum or Peach, than for a tree five years old brought from the South. MOSES HALL.

April 22, 1843. 17tf.

EXTENSIVE

**RETAIL DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS earnestly solicit the attention of Purchasers to their large and valuable Stock of **Rich Dress Silks, Cashmere Shawls,** and other **Fashionable DRY GOODS,** now open for the **SPRING TRADE.** To attempt to describe these articles in an advertisement, would be useless, and superfluous to those who have ever visited our EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE. To those who have not, we would say that it is much the largest of the kind in New England—occupying four spacious floors of the large building at the corner of Summer Street.

The plan of the business is, to combine all its branches in one great establishment; and by this means, to secure to our customers all the advantages that can be gained by making our purchases in large quantities, and at low prices; and also by an increase of the amount of Sales, to be able to reduce the profit—and thus to sell the

**Best Goods at the Lowest Possible Prices.**

With these views they now offer a complete assortment of RICH SILKS, FASHIONBLE SHAWLS, and other FOREIGN DRY GOODS, LOW-PRICED PRINTS, MOUSSELIN DE LAINES, and AMERICAN GOODS, CARPETS of all kinds, PAINTED CARPETS, BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. The amount of the whole exceeds

**100,000 DOLLARS,**

and every article will be sold at so low a price, as to give entire satisfaction to the Purchaser, and realize the motto of

***Large Sales and Small Profit.***

**HENRY PETTES, & CO.,**

*No. 224 Washington-St. Boston.*

April 22, 1843.